The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

Speaker Crisp Slighted at the Reform Club Banquet—Republicans Do Not Want Democrats in Complete Control.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—President-elect Cleveland's Reform Club speech gave great satisfaction to the democrats in Congress, but so much cannot be said for the misunderstanding, not to call it what some democrats do, which resulted in an apparent slight to Speaker Crisp at the hands of the managers of the banquet. If Speaker Crisp had not been wanted he should not have been asked. He occupies today the highest official position controlled by the democratic party, and no matter whether one agrees with all his views or not he is entitled to respect and consideration from every democrat. Democrats who opposed Mr. Crisp's election to the Speakership of the present House, and who will oppose his election to the Speakership of the next House are outspoken in their denunciation of the mismanagement which allowed Mr. Crisp to furnish the press with copies of his speech and then did not give him an opportunity to deliver it. They regard it as a slight to his official position and not to him personally.

Senator Vorhees, whose political wisdom teeth were cut some years ago, rightly characterizes the idea that the republicans really wish to see the democrats control the Senate of the Fifty-third Congress, as absurd. Said he, "The idea that the republicans will stand back or give an inch is as ridiculous as the story that the democrats are afraid to meet the issue and organize the Senate, and the last is an insult to the intelligence of every democrat. We will assume all responsibility and we are ready to begin tomorrow if need be. The democratic party can be depended upon to do two things—remove the unjust burdens of taxation from the necessaries of life and provide the necessary revenue for the government. The republicans are prone to talk of our mistakes. We may have made mistakes, but theirs have been crimes."

It is now certain that when Senator Hale made that public statement about his and other republicans wishing to see the democrats control the Senate his intention was to throw the democrats off their guard in order that a deep laid republican scheme might be carried out to defeat the will of the people by purchasing votes enough in certain state legislatures to retain control of the Senate and enable the protected millionaires to continue to pocket their exorbitant profits. The schemers, among whom are such experts as Clarkson, Manley and Estee, met in Washington and their meetings were attended by millionaires Alger and Pullman, who, it is supposed, are the purse holders for the ring which wants to buy some more protection.

Little things count up. The House committee on Appropriations in its work of preparing the sundry civil appropriation bill has discovered that the eight hour law passed at the last session will increase the expenditures of the government about fifteen per cent.

Democratic printers who expect to stick type in the big Government printing office in the near future, whether Mr. Harrison extends the civil service rules to that establishment or not, will be interested in Representative Scott's bill prohibiting the employment of apprentices in that office. Mr. Scott says only journeymen should be employed by the government; that boys who wish to learn to be printers and pressmen should do so in private establishments, and that his bill will pass.

It has about been decided to hold a joint caucus of the democrats in the House and Senate in a few days for the purpose of mapping out just what business, exclusive of appropriation bills, shall be taken up at this session.

Representative Gear of California, the author of the present anti-Chinese law, which the treasury officials say will not work, has his fighting blood up, and somebody may catch it very soon. He says the law can easily be enforced and that to talk of repealing it without having really tried to enforce it, as the bill introduced by Representative Andrews of Massachusetts, provides, is simply cowardice, and will be so regarded by the whole world.

A poll of the House and Senate shows a majority in favor of the restriction of immigration in some way at this session, but an agreement has yet to be reached upon the best method of doing it, although the one year's suspension appears to be the favorite method.

Senator Teller says the silver men will oppose the repeal of the present silver law until a substitute that is better is proposed.

Representative Catchings, of Mississippi, who managed Speaker Crisp's last campaign is confident that Mr. Crisp will be Speaker of the next House. He says, "Of course there will be an opposing candidate or candidates; the Speakership of the House is too great an honor for any man to expect to get without opposition, but the opposition has not, in my opinion, the remotest chance of becoming strong enough to defeat Mr. Crisp.

A Report Corrected.

State College, Dec. 7, 1892.

Ed. Reporter:

Allow me through your paper to correct a report that we frequently hear about the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, or as it is often called the Centre Hall Company, viz: That a person sustaining a loss always has trouble to get his money, and again that in case of loss a person is never paid the full amount of insurance that his policy calls for.

I wish simply to give my experience with the above named company in the settlement of the loss which I sustained the past summer in the burning of my barn and contents. I received notice to appear before the directors at a regular quarterly meeting, which I did, stated my case, laid my policy before them, which called for $1000 insurance on barn, it being a total loss $1000 were allowed. Hay I lost all, so the insurance of $300 on it was allowed, and so on all things totally destroyed. The grain being a partial loss and unthreshed I was allowed what I thought my loss was on grain, and in less than one hour my loss was adjusted and I had my order for what I was entitled to according to my policy and when due received a check for my money from Mr. Wm. Wolf, treasurer.

SAMUEL GARNER.

DR McGLYNN'S REINSTATEMENT.

Archbishop Corrigan says that Dr. McGlynn comes back to the church as a penitent. He says:

"There is to be no reopening of the case, as has often been intimated in the newspapers. It should be remembered that the Doctor was never tried. At least six times he was ordered to Rome, and each time he refused to go. He was excommunicated simply for disobeying the Pope's request."

The settlement of the case was arranged by Archbishop Satalli. After being out of the priesthood for so many years one of Mr. McGlynn's first acts will be to go into retreat in some monastery. He may seclude himself in meditation and prayer for a month or even longer. According to custom, after the retreat he will receive faculties from an Archbishop or Bishop, probably from Archbishop Corrigan, empowering him to celebrate mass in the diocese. If he receives faculties from Archbishop Corrigan it is quite possible he will say mass at the altar of St. Stephen's Church, many of the parishoners of which supported him in his controversy. Should he desire to become attached to another diocese, Archbishop Corrigan will give him what is called an "exeat," a certificate that he is a priest in good standing. This will be considered by the Bishop who wishes to receive him as a recommendation.

VIEWS ON IMMIGRATION.

A pretty careful and thorough canvass of the senate and house was made on the question of restricting immigration. It was found that in the neighborhood of 90 per cent of the senators and members were in favor of some sort of restriction. The more moderate simply wished to see the present immigration laws rigidly enforced, so as to exclude criminals and paupers, while the extremists thought the situation demanded the absolute stoppage of all immigration for some years to come. A considerable majority of those interviewed favored more rigid restrictions than those now in force, so as to diminish to a considerable extent the stream of immigration now flowing in from Europe. A scheme which seemed to meet with general approval was the adoption of a sort of passport system, under which persons intending to immigrate to this country would first be obliged to go to a United States consul or agent in Europe and show their fitness to become citizens of this country.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS of Pennsylvania are growing in importance and effectiveness year by year. The annual report of Superintendent Waller shows that $14,329,190 were expended on the 077,523 pupils of the public schools last year, or nearly $15 to each. The increase of the State appropriation to $5,000,000 will doubtless lead to an enlarged outlay in the coming year.

Neither quality nor quantity suffers in the manufacture of Bull's-Head Flavoring Extracts. They are offered to housekeepers who want the best at 10 cents per bottle.

OPPOSITION TO RHONE.

The Worthy Master May Not be Re-Elected at the Annual Convention.

The annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, convened on Tuesday afternoon at Harrisburg, in the hall of the house of representatives and will continue in session until Friday or Saturday. It is expected that the convention will be attended by upward of 1,000 delegates, many of them women. The headquarters of the officers of the convention will be at the Lochial hotel.

One of the most important features of the convention will be the election of officers. Leonard H. Rhone, of Centre Hall, for many years worthy master of the organization is again a candidate for re-election, as is also Secretary Robert H. Thomas, of Mechanicsburg. Mr. Thomas may have no opposition for another term, but it is said Worthy Master Rhone is less fortunate, the *Patriot* says. Senator Gerard C. Brown, of York, aspires to the position held by Mr. Rhone and will oppose him for re-election. Senator Brown is not only popular with the members of the grange but he has the prestige of never having held any important office in connection with it, other than worthy lecturer. His friends are quietly at work in his interest and feel very much encouraged with the outlook.

The convention was addressed by Gov. Pattison on Tuesday and the attendance was good.

A Remarkable Prospectus.

We have received from the publishers of *The Youth's Companion* its Announcements for 1893. They promise an unusually brilliant volume. Among other notable features is a series of articles entitled, "Your Work in Life," written by persons experienced in the different trades and professions and designed to help young men and women in choosing what to do.

Another series, entitled, "The Bravest Deed I ever saw," narrates deeds of personal heroism seen by the United States Generals and War Correspondents. There is also a series of articles entitled, "Odd Housekeeping," which will be of much interest to ladies. Some new Sea Stories are contributed by William Clark Russell, the famous novelist, and several articles on India by Sir Edwin Arnold. Special Correspondents will write of the World's Fair, How to go, and What to see in a given time.

Gen. Lew Wallace narrates the origin and growth of his famous novel, "Ben Hur," while Frank R. Stockton tells the history of "Rudder Grange." There will be Eleven Serial Stories this year, besides more than One Hundred Stories by the most successful Short Story writers, besides many stirring Tales of Adventure.

The Companion aims to be a favorite in every family, and its circulation of nearly Six Hundred Thousand copies a week testifies how widely it is appreciated. New subscribers sent now will receive the paper to January 1st, free, including the Double Holiday Numbers. $1.75 a year. Boston, Mass.

A Professional Boy Spanker.

The professional spanker is abroad in New York and the small boys of incorrigible dispositions are uneasy. There is a man who advertises for bad boys to punish. His name is Williamson and his method is to go about from house to house with a hide and well oiled straps in his coat tail pocket. When this professionol spanker sees his subject he leads him into a private room, talks to him confidentially for fifteen minutes and then begins the wholloping. He guarantees that when the boy emerges from that room he carries a heavy heart and would much rather stand than sit down.

Invented a Motor Car.

Dr. J. T. Wilson, of Tyrone, who is well know to many of our citizens, has secured letters patent on his new electric motor in the United States and Canada. He has had a model constructed, which shows how a pair of motors receiving the power through ingeniously arranged brushes from storage batteries which can be placed under a car floor, will run a street car noiselessly, smooth and at any desired speed. The maker of the model tested it thoroughly and pronounced its operation very satisfactory.

MR. CLEVELAND has indicated his future plans, previous to his inauguration. He insists upon having quiet for his work, and his home life will be kept separate from his business affairs. His cabinet he will make himself, and he will give little heed to delegations or letters from office seekers, and will make no more political speeches. He will go down to hard work from now until March 4, and have his home in New York.

WATER POISONED

NON-UNION MEN AT HOMESTEAD SUFFER.

Confession Made by a Cook Said to Implicate Labor Leaders. One Man Now Under Arrest.

An alleged conspiracy to kill by means of poison the non-union men employed in the Carnegie steel plant at Homestead is said to have been discovered. The developements, it is claimed, implicate members of the Advisory Committee, members of the Amalgamated Association and officers of some of the labor organizations sympathizing with the locked out men at Homestead.

As a result of this conspiracy it is alleged that several persons have lost their lives, while scores of others are still suffering at their homes and in hospitals from the effects of poisonous drugs.

Nine or more persons, more or less identified with the strike, are under arrest, ostensibly on less serious charges, but really for the purpose of averting suspicion until all those who are claimed to be in the conspiracy have been secured. The only name given of those charged with administering poison is Robert Beatty, who was arrested at Louisville Saturday night.

Shortly after the arrival of the State militia at Homestead and the non-union men had commenced work in the mills complaints became prevalent about the unwholesome water supplied to the men. Many cases of sickness were reported, but were all attributed to the impurity of the water.

So firmly impressed were the physicians and the officials of the company that the water was causing the sickness that a supply from other sources was secured. Despite the caution the sickness continued.

A number of the sick were taken to the hospital for treatment, and nearly all recovered, although many of them are still ill. The first intimation that the officers had that the diagnosis of the physicians was incorrect, and that the men were the victims of a conspiracy to poison, was outlined more than two months since.

It came in such a manner, however, that it was impossible to make arrests immediately, and it was not until Saturday that the evidence was deemed to be sufficiently strong to warrant the apprehension of at least one of those who are alleged to have been implicated.

The man who gave the information on which the arrest was based declares that one of the chief cooks employed in the mill engaged him to work for him, growing confidential, told him that he had put poison in the food and drink of the non-union men in order that the plant would be closed owing to lack of men.

The informant of the police is alleged to have said that the cook told him he was to receive $5,000 if he succeeded.

The man became afraid to go to work, after being engaged and revealed the whole plot to Mr. Frick, who advised him to go to the mills and aid him in getting evidence.

The man followed instructions and the chief cook was arrested. He is said to have made a confession in which the names of all concerned were given by him. Wholesale arrests are now expected.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the liver be inactive, you have a bilious look, if your stomach be disordered, you have a Dyspeptic look and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils, and gives a good complexion. Sold at J. D. Murray's Drugstore, 50c. per bottle.

THE silver States of Colorado and Nevada are reported in a troubled business condition owing to the continued fall in the price of silver and the little prospect of the Brussels conference doing anything to relieve the situation. Silver is quoted at 84 cents an ounce; 129 being necessary to bring it to par with gold on the American ratio. The bullion value of a silver dollar is only 64¼ cents. In Colorado and Nevada mines are being shut down. The latter State is worse off than the former, as its agricultural resources are limited to sage brush and cactus. Colorado on the other hand has great agricultural resources by means of irrigation, and its farm products now exceed in value its mineral, while manufactures are developing.

—The shoes sold by A. C. Mingle, Bellefonte, are all guaranteed. No inferior stock in the store.

Personally-conducted Tours and their Growth.

That the American people are becoming a race of travelers is evident from the complete and choice arrangment of pleasure tours which is set before them by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the season of 1893. First comes a series to the Golden Gate, leaving New York, Philadelphia and Harrisburg, February 8th, March 2nd and 29th, 1893. Tourists will travel by superbly-appointed special trains of Pullman drawing-room, sleeping, dining, smoking, and observation cars, under the supervision of a Tourist Agent and Chaperon.

Then follows a series of five to Jacksonville—January 31st, February 14th and 28th, March 14th and 28th, 1893. The first four admit of two whole weeks in the sunny South, while tickets for the fifth tour are good to return by regular trains until May 30th, 1893. The round-trip rate is but $50 from New York and $48 from Philadelphia, and proportionately low rates from other stations.

A series to Washington, D. C., leave December 15th and 19th, 1892; January 16th, February 9th, March 23rd, April 13th, and May 4th and 25th, 1893. Each tour covers a period of three days, and rate includes all traveling expenses and board at the National Capital.

Last of all, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that it, during the month of August, 1893, the date to be deffinitely announced later, proposes running a distinct tour to the Yellowstone National Park. It will be conducted on the same general principles, and maintained at that high standard manifested on all the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personnally-conducted tours.

Carefully prepared itineraries as well as detailed information may be procured by addressing Mr. Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent.

Nye's Cow.

Bill Nye in advertising his cow for sale, says: Owing to ill health, I will sell at my residence in town 19, range 18, west, according to government survey, one plush raspberry cow, aged eight years, she is a good milkster, and not afraid of the cars or anything else. She is of undaunted courage, and gives milk frequently. To a man who does not fear death in any form, she would be a great boon. She is very much attached to her house at present, by means of a stay chain, but she will be sold to any one who will agree to use her right. She is one-fourth short horned and three-fourths hyena. I will also throw in one double-barreled shot gun which goes with her. In May she generally goes away for a week or two, and returns with a tall, red calf with wobbly legs. Her name is Rose, and I would prefer to sell her to a non-resident."

Facts.

Old '92 is approaching its evening.

There are some mighty small beings in this world who imagine they are all in all.

The mischief breeder is the curse of a community.

It is mean principle to be a Shylock and not want to see your neighbor successful in business.

It is a poor principle to try and slip through the world dishonestly by hiding behind your wife's petticoat—a full-sized man won't be found that way.

It is unmanly to deny your neighbor any profit when on your side you are a noted skinner in every deal.

Nine Snows.

It is a long established rule with the weather-wise and those who forecast the weather, that the number of snows to occur during the winter is always determined by the date of the month on which the first snow falls. As the first snowfall for the winter of 1892 was recorded on November 6th, it necessarily follows that in accordance with this rule we are to have nine genuine old-fashioned snow storms this winter and before the setting in of spring. This rule, it is said, is very rarely to be found at fault, and its accuracy will be closely watched by many skeptical persons during the coming winter.

IT is proposed to introduce a bill in the next legislature providing for putting a stop to deer killing for the period of three years. That there is necessity for such a law every true sportsman will readily agree. At the present rate of killing off the deer it will only be a few years until they are exterminated and the most exciting sport known to Pennsylvania hunters will end. The pot hunters may object to the passage of such a law, but their opposition should be taken as an additional reason why the measure should be passed.

—Car of salt will be sold at bottom prices.—C. P. Long.

SUFFOCATED BY GAS.

Captain B. F. Miller and Wife, of Newport, the Victims.

On Wednesday morning about nine o'clock the bodies of Captain B. F. Miller and wife were found in their home, in Oliver township, about three miles from Newport, cold in death, having been suffocated with gas from a coal stove during the night previous. Their hired girl came very near meeting the same fate, as she was unconscious when found, and only by the great efforts of a physician was she restored to consciousness. The entire second story was filled with gas when the house was entered. Robert Heaney, who attends to feeding the stock and does other chores about the place, but does not lodge there at night, came to his work as usual in the morning and finding no body astir about the house, suspected that something was the matter. He attempted to get in the house, but the doors being locked, he was compelled to climb to a second story window, which he opened and entered. He was in the girl's bed room and found her in a deep stupor. At once he went to Captain Miller's room, where he found Mr. Miller lying on the floor and Mrs. Miller in bed, both dead. A drum used to heat the room from a stove down stairs became displaced which allowed the gas to escape with the above deadly effect. Captain Miller was sheriff of Perry county one term, and was captain of company G. 208th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers. They leave four children and seven grand children to mourn their sudden death. They were aged about 70 years.

A Turkey Story.

The following turkey story was clipped from the *Public Spirit* of Clearfield: Some time ago a Union twp. Justice of the peace had business at DuBois and went to that place by way of the lower road. Just as he reached the John DuBois farm he noticed a turkey drover with a car load of turkeys on a side track. Several turkeys were in the field near the car and the drover was trying to capture them. After vainly endeavoring to surround the frisky birds he gave up in disgust and offered the entire five to Rockton man for $3. This offer was accepted and the drover left on the waiting freight with his stock. The man from Union at once started in to capture his birds and they ran into DuBois' chicken yard where he captured them, only to find out that they didn't belong to the drover but to Mr. DuBois. Someone had seen them near the car and told the drover some of his gobblers had escaped, hence the attempted capture and cheap sale. Mr. D. of Union followed the drover into Cameron county and got his money and now says he will never purchase live stock on the fly.

William Sarver's Hunting Fox.

Three years ago William Sarver, of Somerset county, according to his own statement, captured a red fox that he trained with his hunting dog, to hunt rabbits, etc. He says while hunting in the Allegheny Mountains, wild foxes would get on the track of his fox and follow her up close enough for him to shoot them, and frequently they would come to his house to visit and he could shoot them without going out of the building. The fox comes into the house to be fed while the family are eating their meals. Mr. Sarver says the fox can outrun any dog he ever saw, and has run down every rabbit she ever tackled.

Christmas is so near at hand that all feel it in the air, and the juveniles are treading spryer and dreaming livelier of stockings well filled by the hairy faced king, Santa Claus. Well, let it come right along—which it will—for every body gets in better humor on and about Christmas, and even some cranks are temporarily cured of their malady when they get into Christmastide.

Christmas is the especial time for rejoicing and feeling glad, and we pity the lone mortal who can't wear a smilihg face when Christmas comes.

It is rare that anything sad happens during the Christmas festival—this is our recollection—and why should there?

INGRATITUDE is a far worse weed in the moral world than the Canada thistle is in the vegetable kingdom. The ingrate has no lingering of kindness in him for past favors or acts of friendship; he is selfish only all the time and unless you keep on showering benefits upon him, you reap blows of meanness from him as a reward for your past good deeds. The true man is never an ingrate.

DIAMONDS are reported to have been discovered in Idaho. We want a half pint sent to the REPORTER office, as samples, before we credit it.

WHAT GREAT GRANDMOTHER DID.

Now, my little daughter standing
By my chair, is oft demanding,
"Tell me, mother, what your grandmother used to do.
Did she have much time for reading,
Pauses heeding,
And succeeding,
Well with music, draw and paint on china, too?"

"No, my darling! Grandma never
Had the time for such endeavor,
For she worked from morn until the setting sun,
She would milk the cows so early,
'Daisy! Curly!
Don't be surly,'
And the milking then would speedily be done.

"She would strain the milk and churn it;
Make a cheese and deftly turn it;
Make soft soap and brew the nicest currant wine,
Dip the candles, nightly glowing,
Little knowing,
And bestowing
Scarce a thought on what as future light would shine.

"Card and spin the wool nor leave it,
Till she into cloth would weave it,
And she raised her flax, and wove her linen fine.
In a quilting she delighted,
All invited,
None were slighted;
Or a paring and a husking bee combine.

"She raised geese and plucked each feather,
Cut cloth and sewed together
Every strip, to make a home-made carpet gay;
And she knitted every stocking,
Meanwhile rocking,
Oh, 'twas shocking,
All the work that woman went through in a day."

NAN'S CHRISTMAS GUEST.

A great event occurred in the Curtis household when Nan took summer boarders. When she first announced this intention the amazement of the assembled family was too great for words. The two smaller children gazed at her in wide-eyed wonder, and her father, when he at length found voice, remarked contemptuously:

"Who'll come up here in the back woods, I'd like to know?"

But Nan was not to be discouraged. "There is the mountain," she said, stoutly, "and the fine air, and the pine woods; why wouldn't someone like just such a wild, lonely place—someone from the city?"

A newspaper had drifted to the Curtis farm the day before, and Nan, devouring it eagerly, chanced upon the advertisements for summer boarders set forth in its columns. She noticed that the chief inducements held out had been invariably the aforesaid pine woods and mountain scenery. These she had to perfection, for the little gray farmhouse clung to the mountain side like the moss to the rifted rock, and the grand panorama of sunrise and sunset, of silvery mists rising from the valley, and of purple clouds gathering at evening about the lofty peak, could be had for the mere exertion of looking out of the window. She loved these things herself, why should not someone else? She had been a little appalled at her own audacity at first, but now she was resolved to make the attempt at least, being mistress of the house.

"I shall write out the advertisement, and you shall take it down to the post office when you go to town to morrow," she said decidedly and with a business-like manner that duly impressed the family; and the indulgent father, accustomed to obey this dusky-eyed daughter, whose learning and shrewdness were a source of unbounded awe and admiration to him, finally acquiesced to the new and startling scheme. He did not, in his own mind, see why any one should wish to come to their farm in the wilderness, although he admitted that the view was fine, and the little turbulent stream that tumbled over the rocks, clear as crystal. The thought of the stream inspired him with a brilliant idea.

"You had better put something in about the fishing," he said, as he went out, feeling that he too, was something of a business man after all. And Nan, who was diligently copying the model in the paper, added this last clause with a triumphant flourish.

The sun was just going down behind the mountain as Mr. John Raymond, seated in Farmer Curtis' jolting farm wagon, rode slowly up the narrow road towards the Curtis farm. The great peak stood out in distinct and sombre outline against the crimson sky. The evening breeze, coming from the cool heights, was full of a piny odor, strangely invigorating, and although he could not see it, the music of swiftly running water told him that a mountain stream was not far away, and made him think involuntarily of the fishing rods in the back of the wagon. Save this and the melancholy note of a whippoorwill, all was perfectly still. The young man, fresh from the city haunts, appreciated the unusual beauty of the scene, and was just congratulating himself that his host had at last relapsed into silence that he might give himself up to the spell which the lonely place was somehow casting upon him, when suddenly in a clump of bushes by the road-side, which they were approaching, he caught a glimpse of a face peering out at them. He was half startled for a moment, but it was only a moment, for upon a second look, he discovered that it was a young girl's laughing gypsy face, with great dark eyes and a mass of jet black hair, which evident contact with the bushes had set falling about in a most becoming confusion. The bright lips had parted as the wagon approached, and the girl was evidently about to accost the occupants, when meeting the stranger's eyes bent upon her, surprised, intent and admiring, she looked shyly at him for a moment, and then in confusion turned and disappeared in the wood.

John Raymond turned quickly to his companion, an eager question upon his lips, but seeing that the farmer had been utterly oblivious to the little by-play, he changed his mind and remained silent. "I shall certainly see her again," he said to himself, "especially if she is in the habit of haunting these woods."

Presently a sharp turn in the road brought them in sight of the low farm-house, surrounded by sloping, well-tilled fields; and from the increased animation of both horse and driver, the visitor guessed this to be their destination.

"Have you other boarders?" he asked carelessly; it was the first time the question had occurred to him.

"Yes," answered the farmer briskly, "one more, a young lady up here for her health,—likes the mountain air."

As they drew near, Raymond could see that there were two young women upon the broad porch. One, fair-haired and wearing a white dress, was idly seated in a low chair; the other who, just then, had her head turned away, was standing upon the step, and at her feet was a basket of berries evidently just picked. Both were laughing gayly, and as the wagon drew near and stopped, the girl upon the step, with a sudden rush of color to her brown cheek, turned slowly toward the two men. It was the girl who looked at Raymond from the wood. He could not help betraying his surprise and satisfaction, which increased tenfold as Farmer Curtis, noting his evident admiration, took the young girl by the hand, and with no little pride in his voice, presented, "my daughter."

The summer days passed very happily to the little family in the lonely farm-house. It was certainly a very strange coincidence that Mr. Raymond should discover in Alice Niles, Nan's other boarder, a familiar city friend. Yes, very strange, too strange indeed to be believed, and Nan for one did not believe it. No, she was quite sure that the one object which this artful young man had in view, when he sought the Curtis homestead, was the hope of meeting this interesting invalid. Nan being of an imaginative turn of mind, had built up a fine romance about these two, and laughed to herself as she thought how easily she had divined their little intrigue. They were certainly the best of friends, and the gentleman ever attentive to his delicate companion; but then he was almost equally as kind to his little boarding mistress, and Nan recalled with a secret blush his many courtesies. She liked these two, they were a revelation to her, and she delighted to build lovely castles for them to inhabit.

They were all very gay together, and Nan could not help seeing that they admired her, and pitied her for being condemned to a mountain fastness.

The bracing air was having a wonderful effect upon the city girl, and she was able now to take many a long jaunt with her ever-ready escort. Nan watched them depart, sometimes with a little sigh of envy; he with a fishing-rod over his shoulder, she with her book, both so handsome and happy, and so well suited to one another, as Nan told herself.

Oftentimes, however, at Raymond's earnest request, they made a family party of it, and taking a lunch, had a pleasant day of it in the woods, building a gypsy fire and making merry generally. There was always something in Raymond's eyes on these occasions which reminded Nan of the first time she had seen him from her berry-picking in the wood. She could not define the look, exactly, but it was certainly flattering, at least, and had it been any one but her friend's admirer, she would have been somewhat confused. For some strange reason neither had ever spoken of their first peculiar meeting, either to each other or to any one else To be sure, there was nothing about it that would greatly impress a disinterested person, but Nan found herself more than once dwelling upon the little episode with a certain romantic satisfaction. And then she sighed when she remembered that the gay summer days were all too quickly passing, and that ere long the pleasant companions would return to the gayeties of their city life, and the little boarding mistress would be forgotten, together with the other pleasant things which had served to amuse them during their holiday. Nan began to question herself now as to whether her summer had been a success or not, since it only served to make the rest of the year seem more gloomy by contrast.

It was not, however, until the crickets began their mournful chirpings in the long grass, the nights to close in chill and damp, and the red leaves to appear here and there in the ivy and occasional maple trees, that the two city friends said farewell to their pretty hostess. It was a very sad leave-taking, on Nan's part at least, and Miss Niles was also sorry to depart, for she had learned to love this shy little mountain flower, blooming so far away from any companion. She saw the pain which the girl felt, and made a sudden resolve.

"I shall come again," she said decidedly, "be sure of it—in the winter sometime; I long to see you icebound. It will be such a novelty."

Nan smiled gratefully and looked shyly at Raymond, half expecting that he, too, would announce a similar intention, for she did not like to think that he either would forget her immediately. But he made no such offer, indeed, so careless and indifferent did he appear that Nan began to grow hurt and angry, and it was a very cold good-bye which she at last accorded him, although she could not admit that he seemed very much impressed by her sudden accession of dignity.

It certainly promised to be a very dreary Christmas for the Curtis family. The snow had fallen at intervals during the last few days. The trees were heavy with it yet, and about the mountain top the heavy gray clouds were still hanging with promise of more.

Until the last moment almost, Nan had expected her city friend, Alice Niles, to spend the holidays with her; but the alarming accounts of the weather in the North had discouraged that lady in her romantic scheme, and the real old-fashioned country Christmas which she was so anxious to experience was indefinitely postponed. Nan's disappointment was very bitter. Ever since the departure of her guests she had felt a loneliness and sadness unexplainable to herself. She said nothing to those about her, but at times it seemed that the monotony of her life was rapidly becoming unbearable. This visit seemed the last connecting link with those brief, happy days, and it was very hard to have it broken. The city girl had been very kind in her letter, and among other interesting gossip informed Nan that she intended to startle her before long with some delightful news, astonishing as it was delightful. Nan had laughed a little bitterly as she read those words. They were engaged of course, those two, as if she, Nan, had not guessed as much long ago. How stupid Miss Niles must think her,—and why had they made such a tremendous secret of it, anyway, it seemed very ridiculous. Nan was a little cross for some reason or other; she intended to write directly and tell her friend that her secret was no secret to one observing country girl, at least.

And so, on Christmas eve, Nan sat herself down before the glowing fire, feeling very melancholy and depressed indeed. She chose no light but preferred that of the fire, which flared and crackled gloriously, and sent a bright reflection, like a beacon light, far across the untrodden snow. She made a very pretty picture, could she have but known it, her slim hands crossed upon her knee, and her eyes fixed sadly upon the glowing logs; and if anyone had chanced to be looking in at the uncurtained window, he must have lingered long and lovingly, despite the snow and the chill north wind.

How long she sat there Nan did not know, but her musings did not grow more comfortable, for the tears had just crept into her eyes and one, indeed, had fallen upon her hand, when a gentle tap upon the door made her start, half alarmed, from her chair. Who could it be, so late in the evening? Had Miss Niles decided to come after all? Possibly she had changed her mind at the last moment.

Nan, with a radiant face, flew to the door and opened it wide. At first she saw no one, and coming close to the step, peered eagerly out into the darkness. Then suddenly a great wave of color swept over face and neck, and she started back with a little gasp of surprise. "Mr. Raymond!" she cried.

Her amazement evidently amused that young man, for he laughed gayly. "Yes," he answered, "I have come up for Christmas, although you did not invite me. Can I come in?" for Nan still staring at him wonderingly, made no move to allow him to enter.

"Yes," she said without any apparent shame at her inhospitality, "but you won't want to stay—didn't you know?"

She looked so very solemn that Raymond dropped his buoyant manner, and grew serious at once. "Know what?" he asked, anxiously wondering what catastrophe had happened.

"Why, that she is not coming after all. I got the letter yesterday. What a pity you should come so far to be disappointed; and yet it is strange she did not tell you!" And Nan's face grew longer. She knew how provoked he would be.

But Mr. Raymond still looked extremely mystified. "I do not understand," he said. "I did not think to expect that anyone was coming but myself. Why should I be disappointed?"

"Why!" cried Nan, aghast. "Weren't you coming with Miss Niles, or didn't you expect to meet her here? She said—that is, I thought—I was quite sure that you were——" but here poor Nan grew all at once very red and confused. A sudden amused look in her visitor's face made her think that possibly she had been mistaken, after all, in her surmises. What if there was nothing between these two but a commonplace friendship. Oh, how foolishly she had acted—like a country girl, indeed. And if he had not come to see Miss Niles, why had he come! Nan's heavy lashes drooped upon her cheek to conceal her sudden consciousness. But her guest only laughed at her tell-tale, downcast face.

"What was it you thought?" he asked mischievously; but Nan only pouted and would not answer. She did not like to be laughed at.

"Well, never mind," he said at length, drawing her gently into the firelit room, where a moment before she had sat so disconsolately; "but now do you know what I thought?"

And Nan whispered "No," although in her heart there was a sudden consciousness that she did know well enough.

"I thought that you loved me," he said roguishly; "why else should I be here in spite of your ice and snow?"

And although Nan tried to be very angry with this conceited person for having been so sure of a fact which she would never admit herself, she could not, somehow, being a truthful girl, deny that he was right.—[Portland Transcript.

Dogs of Constantinople.

The dogs of Constantinople form a class of as much importance as other Asiatic races. The Europeans have used their influence, backed by money, to destroy these dogs either by killing or by banishing them; but the Turks—from the humblest servant who divides his crust with them, to the Imperial Sultan who has them fed from his palace—shows an affection for them which is surprising. The dogs live in communities of six, eight, or ten, and each set appropriates to itself a certain section of from one to three squares. The most intelligent dog seems to be the president or commander of the group.

They are very friendly with all the inhabitants who live in their special locality, while they show no recognition to those who pass along their highway if they do not reside there. They guard their ground, and do not allow any other dog to intrude. I noticed one stray dog who came around the corner, thereby infringing on the other dog's territory; he was attacked at once, and barely escaped with his life.

These dogs have no special owner—each block or square having its own group of dogs. They seem to know every man, woman and child who lives in their neighborhood, and their tails wag whenever any of these make their appearance. I remember coming through one of the narrow streets late one night, and as it was quite warm I suddenly took off my coat and hat; one dog commenced to bark, then another and another followed suit. The guide told me I must put on my hat, as the dogs recognized that I was a foreigner, and that they were evidently displeased at my attempt to go through their principality in my shirt-sleeves. I took the advice of the guide, and the howl of the dogs ceased.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Rizpah on the Rock."

TEXT: "*And Rizpah, the daughter of Aiah, took sackcloth and spread it for her upon the rock, from the beginning of harvest until water dropped upon them out of heaven, and suffered neither the birds of the air to rest on them by day nor the beasts of the field by night.*"—II Samuel xxi., 10.

Tragedy that beats anything Shakespearean or Victor Hugolan. After returning from the Holy Land I briefly touched upon it, but I must have a whole sermon for that scene. The explosion and flash of gunpowder have driven nearly all the beasts and birds of prey from these regions, and now the shriek of the locomotive whistle which is daily heard at Jerusalem will for many miles around clear Palestine of cruel claw and beak. But in the time of the text those regions were populous with multitudes of jackals and lions. Seven sons of Saul had been crucified on a hill. Rizpah was mother to two and a relative to five of the boys. What had these boys done that they should be crucified? Nothing except to have a bad father and grandfather. But now that the boys were dead, why not take them down from the gibbets? No. They are sentenced to hang there.

So Rizpah takes the sackcloth—a rough shawl with which in mourning for her dead she had wrapped herself—and spreads that sackcloth upon the rocks near the gibbets, and acts the part of a sentinel, watching and defending the dead. Yet every other sentinel is relieved, and after being on guard for a few hours some one else takes his place. But Rizpah is on guard both day and night and for half a year. One hundred and eighty days and nights of obsequies. What nerves she must have had to stand that! Ah, do you not know that a mother can stand anything?

Oh, if she might be allowed to hollow a place in the side of the hill and lay the bodies of her children to quiet rest! If in some cavern of the mountains she might find for them Christian sepulture! Oh, it she might take them from the gibbet of disgrace and carry them still farther away from the haunts of men, and then lie beside them in the last long sleep! Exhausted nature ever and anon falls into slumber, but in a moment she breaks the snare and chides herself as though she had been crue', and leaps up on the rock shouting at wild beast glaring from the thicket and at vulturous brood wheeling in the sky. The thrilling story of Rizpah reaches David and he comes forth to hide the indecency. The corpses had been chained to the trees. The chains are unlocked with horrid clank, and the skeletons are let down. All the seven are buried, and the story ends.

But it hardly ends before you cry out, "What a hard thing that those seven boys should suffer for the crimes of a father and grandfather!" Yes, but it is always so. Let every one who does wrong know that he wars not only, as in this case, against two generations, children and grandchildren, but against all the generations of coming time. That is what makes dissipation and uncleanness so awful. It reverberates in other times. It may skip one generation, but it is apt to come up in the third generation, as is suggested in the Ten Commandments, which say, "Visiting the iniquities of the father upon the children unto the third and fourth generation."

Mind you, it says nothing about the second generation, but mentions the third and the fourth. That accounts for what you sometimes see—very good parents with very bad children. Go far enough back in the ancestral line and you find the source of all the turpitude. "Visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation." If when Saul died the consequences of his iniquity could have died with him it would not have been so sad. Alas, no! Look on that hill a few miles out from Jerusalem and see the ghastly burdens of those seven gibbets and the wan and wasted Rizpah watching them.

Go to-day through the wards and almshouses and the reformatory institutions where unfortunate children are kept and you will find that nine out of ten had drunken or vicious parents. Yes, day by day on the streets of our cities you find men and women wrecked of evil parentage. They are moral corpses. Like the seven sons of Saul, though dead, unburied! Alas for Rizpah, who, not for six months, but for years and years, has watched them! She cannot keep the vultures and the jackals off.

Furthermore, this strange incident in the Bible story shows that attractiveness of person and elevation of position are no security against trouble.

Who is this Rizpah sitting in desolation? One of Saul's favorites. Her personal attractions had won his heart. She had been caressed of fortune. With a mother's pride she looked on her princely children. But the scene changes. Behold her in banishment and bereavement—Rizpah on the rock!

Some of the worst distresses have come to scenes of royalty and wealth. What porter at the mansion's gate has not let in clamping and lathered steed bringing evil dispatch? On what tessellated hall has there not stood the solemn bier? Under what exquisite fresco has there not been enacted a tragedy of disaster? What curtained couch hath heard no cry of pain? What harp hath never thrilled with sorrow? What lordly nature hath never leaned against carved pillar and made utterance of woe? Gall is not less bitter when quaffed from a golden chalice than when taken from a pewter mug. Sorrow is often attended by running footmen and laced lackeys mounted behind. Queen Anne Boleyn is desolate in the palace of Henry VIII.

Adolphus wept in German castles over the hypocrisy of friends. Pedro I. among Brazilian diamonds shivered with fear of massacre. Stephen of England sat on a rocking throne. And every mast of pride has been bent in the storm, and the highest mountains of honor and fame are covered with perpetual snow. Sickness will frost the rosiest cheek, wrinkle the smoothest brow and stiffen the sprightliest step. Rizpah quits the courtly circle and sits on the rock.

Perhaps you look back upon scenes different from those in which now from day to day you mingle. You have exchanged the plenty and luxuriance of your father's house for privation and trial known to God and your own heart. The morning of life was flushed with promise. Troops of calamities since then have made desperate charge upon you. Darkness has come. Sorrows have swooped like carrier birds from the sky and barbed like jackals from the thicket. You stand amid your slain anguished and woe struck. Rizpah on the rock.

So it has been in all ages. Vashti must doff the spangled robes of the Persian court and go forth blasted from the palace gate. Hagar exchanges oriental comfort for the wilderness of Beersheba. Mary, queen of Scots, must pass out from flattery and pomp to suffer ignominious death in the castle of Fotheringay. The wheel of fortune keeps turning, and mansions and huts exchange, and he who rode the chariot pushes the barrow, and instead of the glare of festal lights is the simmering of the peat fire, and in place of Saul's palace is the rock—the cold rock, the desolate rock.

But that is the place to which God comes. Jacob, with his head on a stone, saw the shining ladder. Israel in the desert beheld the marshaling of the fiery baton. John on barren Patmos heard trumpeting, and the clapping of wings, and the stroke of seraphic fingers on golden harps, and nothing but heavenly strength nerved Rizpah for her appalling mission amid the scream of wild birds and the stealthy tread of hungry monsters. The grandest visions of glory, the most rapturous experiences of Christian love, the greatest triumphs of grace have come to the tried, and the hard pressed, and the betrayed, and the crushed. God stooping down from heaven to comfort Rizpah on the rock.

Again, the tragedy of the text displays the courage of woman amid great emergencies. What mother or sister or daughter would dare to go out to fight the cormorant and jackal? Rizpah did it. And so would you if an emergency demanded. Woman is naturally timid and shrinks from exposure and depends on stronger arms for the achievement of great enterprises. And she is often troubled lest there might be occasions demanding fortitude when she would fail. Not so. Some of those who are afraid to look out of the door after night-fall, and who quake in the darkness at the least uncertain sound, and who start at the slam of the door and turn pale in a thunderstorm, if the day of trial came, would be heroic and invulnerable.

God has arranged it so that that woman needs the trumpet of some great contest of principle or affection to rouse up her slumbering courage. Then she will stand under the crossfire of opposing hosts at Chalons to give wine to the wounded. Then she will carry into prison and dungeons the message of salvation. Then she will brave the pestilence. Deborah goes out to sound terror into the hearts of God's enemies. Abigail throws herself between a raiding party of infuriated men and her husband's vineyards. Rizpah fights back the vultures from the rock.

Among the Orkney Islands an eagle swooped and lifted a child to its eyrie far up on the mountains. With the spring of a panther the mother mounts hill after hill, crag above crag, height above height, the fire of her own eye outflashing the glare of the eagle's, and with unmailed hand stronger than the iron beak and the terrible claw she hurls the wild bird down the rocks. In the French revolution Cazatte was brought out to be executed, when his daughter threw herself on the body of her father and said: "Strike, barbarians! You cannot reach my father but through my heart!" The crowd parted, and linking arms father and daughter walked out free.

During the siege of Saragossa, Augustina carried refreshments to the gates. Arriving at the battery of Portillo she found that all the garison had been killed. She snatched a match from the hand of a dead artillery-man and fired off a twenty-six pounder, then leaped on it and vowed she would not leave it alive. The soldiers looked to and saw her daring and rushed up and opened another tremendous fire on the enemy.

The life of James I. of Scotland was threatened. Poets have sung those times and able pens have lingered upon the story of manly endurance, but how few to tell the story of Catharine Douglas, one of the queen's maids, who ran to bolt the door, but found the bar had been taken away so as to facilitate the entrance of the assassin! She thrust her arm into the staple. The murderers rushing against it, her arm was shattered. Yet how many have since lived and died who never heard the touching, self sacrificing, heroic story of Catharine Douglas and her poor, shattered arm!

You know how calmly Mme. Roland went to execution and how cheerfully Joanna of Naples walked to the castle of Muro, and how fearlessly Mme. Grimaldi listened to her condemnation, and how Charlotte Corday smiled upon the frantic mob that pursued her to the guillotine. And there would be no end to the recital if I attempted to present all the historical incidents which show that woman's courage would rouse itself for great emergency.

But I need not go so far. You have known some one who was considered a mere butterfly in society. Her hand had known no toil. Her eye had wept no tear over misfortune. She moved among obsequious admirers as careless as an insect in a field of blossoming buckwheat. But in 1857 financial tempest struck the husband's estate. Before he had time to reef sail and make things snug the ship capsized and went down. Enemies cheered at the misfortune and wondered what would become of the butterfly. Good men pitied and said she would die of a broken heart.

"She will not work," say they, "and she is too proud to beg." But the prophecies have failed. Disaster has transformed the shining sluggard into a practical worker—happy as a princess, though compelled to hush her own child to sleep and spread her own table and answer the ringing of her own doorbell. Her arm had been muscled for the conflict against misfortune, hunger and poverty and want, and all the other jackals Rizpah scares from the rock.

I saw one in a desolate home. Her merciless companion had pawned even the children's shoes for rum. From honorable ancestry she had come down to this. The cruse of oil was empty and the last candle gone out. Her faded frock was patched with fragments of antique silk that she had worn on the bright marriage day. Confident in God, she had a strong heart, to which her children ran when they trembled at the staggering step and quailed under a father's curse. Though the heavens were filled with fierce wings and the thickets gnashed with rage, Rizpah watched faithfully day after day and year after year, and wolf and scavenger by her God strengthened arm were hurled down the rocks.

You pass day by day along streets where there are heroines greater than Joan of Arc. Upon that cellar floor there are conflicts as fierce as Sedan, and heaven and hell mingle in the fight. Lifted in that garret there are tribunals where more fortitude is demanded than was exhibited by Lady Jane Grey or Mary, Queen of Scots.

Now I ask, if mere natural courage can do so much, what may we not expect of women who have gazed on the great sacrifice, and who are urged forward by all the voices of grace that sound from the Bible and all the notes of victory that speak from the sky? Many years ago the Forfarshire steamer started from Hull bound for Dunlee. After the vessel had been out a little while the winds began to rave and billows rise until a tempest was upon them. The vessel leaked, and the fires went out, and though the sails were hoisted fore and aft she went speeding toward the breakers. She struck with her bows foremost on the rock. The vessel parted. Amid the whirlwind and the darkness all were lost but nine. These clung to the wreck on the beach.

Sleeping that night in Longstone lighthouse was a girl of gentle spirit and comely countenance. As the morning dawns I see that girl standing amid the spray and tumult of contending elements looking through a glass upon the wreck and the nine wretched sufferers. She proposes to her father to take boat and put out across the wild sea to rescue them. The father says: "It cannot be done! Just look at the tumbling surf!" But she persisted, and with her father bounds into the boat. Though never accustomed to plying the oar, she takes one and her father the other. Steady now! Pull away! Pull away!

The sea tossed up the boat as though it were a bubble, but amid the foam and the wrath of the sea the wreck was reached, the exhausted people picked up and saved. Humane societies tendered their thanks. Wealth poured into the lap of the poor girl. Visitors from all lands came to look on her sweet face, and when soon after she launched forth on a dark sea, and Death was the oarsman, dukes and duchesses and mighty men sat down in tears in Alnwick castle to think they never again might see the face of Grace Darling.

No such deeds of daring will probably be asked of you, but hear you not the howl of that awful storm of trouble and sin that hath tossed ten thousand shivered hulks into the breakers? Know you not that the whole earth is strewn with the shipwrecked—that there are wounds to be healed and broken hearts to be bound and drowning souls to be rescued? Some have gone down, and you come too late, but others are clinging to the wreck, are shivering with the cold, are strangling in the wave, are crying to you for deliverance. Will you not, oar in hand, put out to-day from the lighthouse?

When the last ship's timber shall have been rent, and the last Longstone beacon shall have been thundered down in the hurricane, and the last tempest shall have folded its wings, and the sea itself shall have been licked up by the tongue of all consuming fire, the crowns of eternal reward shall be kindling into brighter glory on the brow of the faithful. And Christ, pointing to the inebriate that you reformed, and the dying sinner whom you taught to pray, and the outcast whom you pointed to God for shelter, will say: "You did it to them! You did it to Me!"

Again, the scene of the text impresses upon us the strength of maternal attachment. Not many men would have had courage or endurance for the awful mission of Rizpah. To dare the rage of wild beasts, and sit from May to October unsheltered, and to watch the corpses of unsheltered children, was a work that nothing but the maternal heart could have accomplished. It needed more strength than to stand before opened batteries or to walk in calmness the deck of a foundering steamer.

There is no emotion so completely unselfish as maternal affection. Conjugal love expects the return of many kindnesses and attentions. Filial love expects paternal care or is helped by the memory of past watchfulness. But the strength of a mother's love is entirely independent of the past and the future, and is, of all emotions, the purest. The child has done nothing in the past to earn kindness, and in the future it may grow up to maltreat its parent, but still from the mother's heart there goes forth inconsumable affection.

Abuse cannot offend it; neglect cannot chill it; time cannot efface it; death cannot destroy it. For harsh words it has gentle chiding; for the blow it has beneficent ministry; for neglect it has increasing watchfulness. It weeps at the prison door over the incarcerated prodigal, and pleads for pardon at the governor's feet, and is forced away by compassionate friends from witnessing the struggles of the gallows. Other lights go out, but this burns on without extinguishment, as in a gloom-struck night you may see a single star, one of God's pickets, with gleaming bayonet of light guarding the outposts of heaven.

The Marchioness of Spadara, when the earthquake at Messina occurred, was carried out insensible from the falling houses. On coming to her senses she found that her infant had not been rescued. She went back and perished in the ruins. Illustration of ten thousand mothers who in as many different ways have sacrificed themselves for their children.

Oh, despise not a mother's love! If heretofore you have been negligent of such a one, and you have still opportunity for reparation, make haste. If you could only just look in for an hour's visit to her, you would rouse up in the aged one a whole world of blissful memories. What if she does sit without talking much? She watched you for many months when you knew not how to talk at all. What if she has many ailments to tell about? During fifteen years you ran to her with every little scratch and bruise, and she doctored your little finger as carefully as a surgeon would bind the worst fracture.

You say she is childish now; I wonder if she ever saw you when you were childish. You have no patience to wait with her on the street, she moves so slowly; I wonder if she remembers the time when you were glad enough to go slowly. You complain at the expense of providing for her now; I wonder what your financial income was from one year to ten years of age. Do not begrudge what you do for the old folks. I care not how much you did for them; they have done more for you.

But from the weird text of the morning comes the rushing in upon my soul a thought that overpowers me. This watching by Rizpah was an after death watching. I wonder if now there is an after death watching. I think there is. There are Rizpahs who have passed death and are still watching. They look down from their supernal and glorified state upon us, and is not that an after death watching? I cannot believe that those who before their death were interested in us have since their death become indifferent as to what happens to us.

Not one hour of the six months during which Rizpah watched, seated upon the rocks, was one more alert or diligent or armed for us than our mother, if glorified, is alert and diligent and armed for us. It is not now Rizpah on a rock, but Rizpah on a throne. How long has your mother been dead? Do you think she has been dead long enough to forget you? My mother has been dead twenty-nine years. I believe she knows more about me now than she did when I stood in her presence, and I am no spiritualist either. The Bible says, "Are they not all ministering spirits sent forth to minister to them that shall be heirs of salvation."

Young man, better look out what you do and where you go, for your glorified mother is looking at you. You sometimes say to yourself, "What would mother say if she knew this?" She does know. You might cheat her once, but you cannot cheat her now. Does it embarrass us to think she knows all about us now? If she had to put up with so much when she was here, surely she will not be the less patient or excusatory now.

Oh, this tremendous thought of my text—this after death watching! What an uplifting consideration, and what a comforting thought! Young mother, you who have just lost your babe, and who feel that need of a nearer solace than that which comes from ordinary sympathy, your mother knows all about it. You cannot run in and talk it all over with her as you would if she were still a terrestial resident, but it will comfort you some, I think—yea, it will comfort you a good deal—to know that she understands it all. You see that the velocities of the heavenly conditions are so great that it would not take her a half second to come to your bereft heart.

Oh, these mothers in heaven! They can do more for us now than before they went away. The bridge between this world and the next is not broken down. They approach the bridge from both ways, departing spirits and coming spirits, disimprisoned spirits and sympathizing spirits. And so let us walk as to be worthy of the supernal championships, and if to any of us life on earth is a hard grind, let us understand that if we watch faithfully and trust fully our blessed Lord there will be a corresponding reward in the land of peace, and that Rizpah, who once wept on a rock, now reigns on a throne.

Westminster Abbey's Only Mechanic.

George Graham, the only mechanic buried in Westminster Abbey, was the son of William Graham, of Blackstone, in the County of Cumberland, England. At the age of thirteen he went to London and apprenticed himself to Thomas Tompion, a noted clock and watch maker, and later was taken into partnership, and became famous for the excellence of his work. It was, however, his scientific investigations that gave him great prominence. He corrected the variations of the pendulum due to the changes of temperature, by inventing the mercurial bob. The great clock at Greenwich which regulates the time of the world, was made by him in 1727, and, although it has done duty for nearly a century and three-quarters, it is still in use and now could scarcely be surpassed in its mechanical excellence. It is said, notwithstanding the long interval since it was made, that it does not require attention oftener than once a year. The mural arch at Greenwich used by the English Government for the testing of quadrants and other instruments, was the work of his hands. So great was his reputation that when the French Government despatched Maupertius to the polar circle to ascertain the exact figure of the earth, the instruments the navigator used during that voyage were made by George Graham. He died in 1751, aged seventy-six, and it was not until four years thereafter that his remains were interred in Westminster Abbey.—Boston Transcript.

On the Lawyers.

The Quitman (Ga.) Free Press has heard two good jokes on lawyers. One is on Judge Jim Guerry, of Dawson. A short time ago an old negro was up before the Judge, charged with some trivial offense.

"Haven't you a lawyer, old man?" inquired the Judge.

"No, sah."

"Can't you get one?"

"No, sah."

"Don't you want me to appoint one to defend you?"

"No, sah; I jes tho't I'd leab de case to the ignance ob de co't."

The other is on the legal fraternity in general. An old farmer was on his deathbed. He requested that two lawyers from a neighboring town be sent for. When they came he motioned them to take seats, one on each side of the bed. He looked from one to the other for a few moments, and then with his last breath exclaimed: "I die content, like my Savior, between two thieves!"

Cats Can't Stand Great Heights.

Cats die at an elevation of 16,000 feet, even though they are reported to have "nine lives" when on a level with the ocean. Dogs and men can climb the greatest natural elevations.

Our Cousins.

A Lyons anatomist has examined the skeletons of eighty-six monkeys —chimpanzees, gorillas and orang-outangs—and has found diseases of the bone to be as frequent as in man, and of a strikingly similar character.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

The mother tongue is probably the language of Mars.

Mrs. Sarah Muir
Of Minneapolis.

"I was for a long time a sufferer from **Female Weakness** and tried many remedies and physicians, to no good purpose. One bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla made so great a difference in my condition that I took three bottles more and found myself perfectly well. I have also given **Hood's Sarsaparilla** to the children, and find that it keeps them in good health." MRS. SARAH MUIR, 308 Sixteenth Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills.

SSSSSSSSS
S Swift's Specific S
S A Tested Remedy S
S For All S
S **Blood and Skin Diseases** S
S A reliable cure for Contagious Blood Poison, Inherited Scrofula and Skin Cancer. S
S As a tonic for delicate Women and Children it has no equal. S
S Being purely vegetable, is harmless in its effects. S
S A treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed FREE on application. S
S *Druggists Sell It.* S
S SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., S
S Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. S
SSSSSSSSS

DR. KILMER'S
SWAMP-ROOT
THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Dissolves Gravel,
Gall stone, brick dust in urine, pains in urethra, straining after urination, pain in back and hips, sudden stoppage of water with pressure.

Bright's Disease,
Tube casts in urine, scanty urine. *Swamp-Root* cures urinary troubles and kidney difficulties.

Liver Complaint,
Torpid or enlarged liver, foul breath, biliousness, bilious headache, poor digestion, gout.

Catarrh of the **Bladder,**
Inflammation, irritation, ulceration, dribbling, frequent calls, pass blood, mucus or pus.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.
Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.
DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

MONEY IN CHICKENS. For 25c. a 100-page book, experience of a practical poultry raiser during 25 years. It teaches how to detect and cure diseases; to feed for eggs and for fattening; which fowls to save for breed'g, &c., &c. Address BOOK PUB. HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERY DAY LIFE.

Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures Which Show That Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

An amusing account is given by an Australian correspondent of some experiments in connection with long-distance telephony on the new copper wire between Sydney and Melbourne. The copper wire extended only as far as Albury, a distance of 383 miles, the remaining 190 miles being completed by an iron wire from Albury to Melbourne. The speaking to Albury was remarkably clear, voices being easily recognized; the speaking to Melbourne though perfectly distinct, was, of course, fainter. The Hunnings transmitter and double-pole Bell receivers were used. Some ludicrous results were obtained by the induction of the main lines from some of the railway telephone lines—telephones connected from signal box and station to station, etc., for railway working entirely, but very often used, especially on Sunday, when there is practically no traffic, for purposes of private conversation. One conversation between a man and a girl was specially amusing. After a few preliminary passages of an interesting nature, the couple, unconscious of listeners, began "blowing kisses" to each other through the telephone, and afterward describing the effect it produced. First was heard a girlish giggle, followed by a faint smacking sound, and then a shrill, treble voice, asking with keen solicitude: "Did you get that one? Shall I send you another?" answered by a gruff bass, saying: "Wait a bit till I've recovered from the first one," and so on. The girl then sang "In Old Madrid," which came out remarkably clear, and was as much appreciated, apparently, by the person for whom it was intended as the listeners on the free list.

A statement by the British Vice Consul, Mr. Warburton, at La Rochelle, reminds us of the terrible ravages of the termites, known as "white ants." It appears that many of the public buildings and private houses of La Rochelle are being destroyed by these pests. Introduced from some tropical land about a century ago, the ants had for a long time kept to a particular part of the town, but on the demolition of some of the houses there the old wood was allowed to be carried away, and the insects are now found in every part of La Rochelle. In many buildings it is necessary to introduce iron supports to save them from tumbling into ruins. Linnæus spoke of these ants as "the great calamity of both the Indies." Wood is their favorite diet, and the only timber safe from them is teak wood (tectona grandis) and iron wood (Sideroxylum). They tunnel through the vastest beams of buildings in every direction, leaving a thin layer untouched on the outside and even coating the outside with clay to conceal their ravages in the interior. Humboldt says that in South America it is rare to find papers of any antiquity. In one night everything left exposed, even boots and shoes, disappears. Ships are sometimes reduced to a condition sufficient to account for "foundering at sea" during a voyage. The Albion man-of-war had to be broken up, after reaching England with difficulty by being lashed together. If they settle elsewhere in Europe as they have done at La Rochelle, a new peril will be added to life and civilization.

Captain Leo Vogel, now in the service of the Clyde steamship Company, says of his experience at sea during the Charleston earthquake: "I was going southward in charge of a double-screw steamer, 300 feet long, and was twenty-two miles south and fifty east of Charleston. It was the ugliest sky that, I think, I had ever seen, during the afternoon, and I was really expecting a cyclone. The sky was of a salmon color, with clouds of sulphurous green. It was close and hot and there was a sense of something being wrong. We were on the eight fathom line that night, when suddenly the engines stopped. We were shaken from side to side, then the ship seemed to settle, and it was as though the bottom were rubbing against something. The first officer rushed on deck, shouting, 'We're aground!' I ran for the chronometer to record, as nearly as possible, the time of the occurrence, and from that I estimate that it took only about five seconds for the shock to reach Charleston. My people were in Charleston then, and my first impulse was to go back, but I remembered that I was responsible for a ship's cargo and people. On arriving in port I found that the earthquake had really occurred, and it lifted a great load from my mind on the return trip when I saw one of my children on the dock and heard him shout, 'We're all right.' The shock came distinctly from the southeast, and I believe when the ship seemed to settle that either the sea was hollowed for a great area, allowing us to touch bottom, or else that the bottom was heaved up to within a couple of fathoms of the surface."

A good story is related by the Lewiston (Me.) Journal on an Auburn attorney who went to a livery stable and hired a team for two or three hours, and at the end of that time, in a state of absent-mindedness, left it at another livery stable, where it remained eight days. At stable No. 1 there was no worry about the team. They knew the attorney was perfectly good for the pay. They knew if he kept the team a month that the bill would be paid promptly on presentation. They presumed that he knew what he was about and concluded it was his business and not theirs. At stable No. 2 there was an equal freedom from anxiety. The attorney came there, left the team and went away, saying nothing. They put the horse into a stall and "chalked it down" on the office slate, knowing him to be a business man who paid cash. The attorney and the proprietors of both stables met each other frequently, but nothing was said about the team. All of them were ignorant of the condition of things and all were perfectly at ease. As for the attorney, he never thought of the team again. Discovery came at last, and the attorney was presented a bill from stable-keeper No. 1 for hire of a team for eight days, and later stable-keeper No. 2 came round with another bill for boarding the team the same length of time. To say that the attorney was astonished puts it mildly. The basis of settlement is not officially learned, but it was less than the faces of the bills, which had been made out at the going prices.

An elm tree, noted for many years on account of its unusual size, stands on the Fowler farm, at the foot of the Greylock group of mountains in Williamstown, Mass. The trunk is twenty-four feet in circumference at the base, and the first limb was 105 feet from the ground. It was believed that lightning struck the huge tree August 4, as since that time it has been burning. The tree resembles a tall smokestack. The fire broke out greater than ever recently, and a column of flame was sent up twenty-five feet from the top of the trunk. Gradually the tree has been reduced, until at present it is only about thirty feet high. On invesitgating Mr. Fowler found a strange substance in the trunk, and it is now thought the tree was struck by a meteor. A portion of the foreign material has been sent to Williams College for examination. It is light brown and about the weight of stone. It is owing to the presence of this substance, Mr. Fowler thinks, that the burning has continued so long.

In regard to the habit of partridges of flying into civilization and a popular superstition regarding them, an Augusta, (Me.) man says: "One flew on our premises and was captured. Then came up the question whether we should kill the bird or allow it to live. At that time there was a popular superstition that if a partridge came to the house where a sick person lay and the bird was killed and the sick person ate the broth, it would effect a cure. There was a girl sick at our house and the doctors had given up her case as hopeless. Some of the family said, kill the partridge and give the sick girl the broth. But the sick girl and others were for permitting the partridge to live. We were equally divided and agreed to let one of the neighbors whom we saw coming to the house decide whether the partridge should be killed or not. He said kill it, and we did, and the sick girl ate the broth and got well."

It is a fact well established by students of heredity that children are apt to inherit not only the physical, mental, and moral traits of their parents, but to be influenced by their age as well. Children born of very young fathers and mothers never attain so vigorous a growth of mind or body as those of older men and women, while children of old people are born old. One of the most surprising cases in medical history is that of Marguerite Cribsowna, who died in 1763 aged 108 years. When 94 she was married to a man aged 105. Three children came of this union, but they had gray hair, no teeth, were stooped, yellow, and wrinkled, decrepit in movement, and could eat only bread and vegetables.

Dogs are not partial to muzzles, but an artist recently invented a muzzle for his dog which in no way disconcerted the the animal. He painted a representation of a muzzle on the dog's head so cleverly that all the policemen were deceived by it. The fraud was discovered by an old lady whose pug dog hated a muzzle so much that she allowed the animal to roam about without one. When the police captured her dog, the lady complained that the painter's dog went about without the customary headgear. The policeman assured her that the artist's dog was always muzzled, and was petrified with astonishment on learning that the muzzle was simply painted on the dog's head.

Mayor Grant, of New York, has received a curious communication from Offenburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden. It seems that Mary Engelfried of New York, returning to her native town, where her father, Frederick Engelfried, "the wine grower," resides, met and was wooed by Herman Haas, son of Joseph Haas, "the shoemaker." Herman's proposal of marriage was accepted, and, under the law of the Grand Duchy, proclamation of the intention to marry has to be made at the place of residence of both contracting parties. So young Mr. Haas, who describes himself as a "Freeholder of Offenburg," requests Mayor Grant to publish the official proclamation in his "official newspaper."

There is now in the British museum a nickel-in-the-slot machine which dates from a period long before the birth of Christ. It is a combination of jug and slot machine used for the dispensation of holy water. A coin of the value of 5 drachmas dropped into the slot opened a valve which allowed a few drops of the liquid to escape.

The most curious and unique clock in the United States, or in the world for that matter, was constructed by Amos Lane of Amedee during the past summer. Lane's curious clock, which, by the way, is all face, hands and lever, is attached to a geyser which shoots upward an immense column of hot water every thirty-eight seconds exactly.

An inmate of an Armenian convent in Jerusalem died a short time ago at the age of 115 years. The official announcement of her death includes the remarkable statement that she entered the convent at the age of seventeen, and from that time until her decease, a period of ninety-eight years, was never outside the convent walls.

Vanishing Animals.

No one can read a book of travel in wild countries without having brought forcibly before him the grave fact that many of the most interesting forms on this earth are on the brink of extermination. The bison is practically gone as a wild animal from North America. The quagga is not now to be found in South Africa. The harmless and interesting ant-bear appears also to be going the way of the mammoth and the mastodon. The London Zoo cannot get a giraffe. The price of animals in the market has gone up to unprecedented figures. We carefully provide their native majesties of Africa with repeating rifles to accelerate the process of annihilation. Travellers warn us that the dismal slaughter proceeds with an ever accelerated pace so long as animals can be found to be killed. The destruction apparently must soon result in most of the larger wild animals becoming as extinct as the dodo.

The Rose in Commerce.

In trade the rose is very valuable, as the attars of India and Persia sell at a very high price, and there are large districts of rose gardens, in which numbers of men and women are employed—the harvest months being March and April; in Turkey, also, rose farming is largely carried on, and a very fine attar is got from the roses grown in Cashmere. Even rose-water is a luxury which is by no means to be despised as to price, but the attar of roses is immensely costly, as it takes an enormous number of flowers to distil even a few drops. The attar is said to have been first discovered by the favorite wife of Jehan Jeer, through whose garden ran a canal of rose-water, on the surface of which the Begum found a few drops of the precious attar or oil floating.

The petals of the tea rose, a species of Noisette with a very fine fragrance, are used in China as a flavoring for teas. A mild astringent syrup is made from the petals of the French rose; and the hundred-leaved rose, a variety well known to the ancients, and originally found in the Caucasus, is also used to make rose-water and a medicinal syrup. A vinegar made from roses is used for headaches; a conserve of roses and sugar is given medicinally to children, and the fruit or hip is also used as a medicinal conserve; while on the continent dried hips are used to flavor soups and stews, and one even hears of them being preserved in sugar or made into a kind of jelly.

The first cultivated rose is said to have been planted in Britain in A. D. 1522. The damask rose was brought from France in 1673, the moss rose about 1724, and the China rose some fifty years later. Wild roses are, however, natives of all parts of Britain. In Withering's "British Botany" only five distinct species are said to be indigenous; but in Hooker and Arnott's "British Flora" nineteen species are mentioned, and some writers on botany raise the number as high as twenty-four. Certainly there are very many beautiful varieties of all shades and colors and of exquisite sweetness to be found in all parts of the country, which make a glory in our summer hedgerows, and give us the brightness of the autumn dog-berry to gladden the fading year.

The announcement is made by a Topeka (Kansas) paper that a quartet of six pieces has been organized there. The item ought to be of interest to musicians, and if fully confirmed can hardly fail to supply the mathematical world with food for thought.

How frequently are the honesty and integrity of a man disposed of by a shrug! How many good and noble actions have sunk into oblivion by a distrustful look, or stamped with the impression of proceeding from bad motives by a mysterious whisper!

The indispensible servant is master of the situation.

Deafness Can't be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists 75c.

Clothes may not make the man, but suits make the lawyer.

"How I Wrote Ben Hur,"

told by Gen. Lew Wallace, is one scrap from the voluminous and superb programme of eminent writers and interesting articles which *The Youth's Companion* announces. It retains its place in 550,000 families by the versatility and the instructiveness of its general articles, the high character of all its stories, the brightness of its illustrations. Then it comes every week, and one gets a great deal for $1.75 a year. The price sent at once will entitle you to the paper to January, 1894. Address THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

Fame is a bright robe; but it soon wears out at the elbows.

"Remember that in Garfield Tea you have an unfailing remedy for Indigestion, Sick Headache and every attending ill that an abused stomach can make you suffer. Every druggist sells it. 25c., 50c. and $1."

What is done cannot be undone, especially if it is a hard-boiled egg.

A Sore Throat or Cough, if suffered to progress, often results in an incurable throat or lung trouble. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give instant relief.

There are men who tire themselves almost to death looking for any easy place.

Nantahala.—$100 per share. Every 2 shares secures a town lot. Fortunes in the South. Send 6c. for prospectus. A. J. McBride, Atlanta, Ga.

When one woman praises another, folks think she is sarcastic.

For sick headache, dizziness or swimming in the head, pain in the back, body or rheumatism, take Beecham's Pills.

Modern society acknowledges no neighbor.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

The heart writes its lines on the face.

Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake?

It is conceded that the Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest of all the baking powders.

The purest baking powder makes the finest, sweetest, most delicious food. The strongest baking powder makes the lightest food.

That baking powder which is both purest and strongest makes the most digestible and wholesome food.

Why should not every housekeeper avail herself of the baking powder which will give her the best food with the least trouble?

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

Certain protection from alum baking powders can be had by declining to accept any substitute for the Royal, which is absolutely pure.

"August Flower"

"One of my neighbors, Mr. John Gilbert, has been sick for a long time. All thought him past recovery. He was horribly emaciated from the inaction of his liver and kidneys. It is difficult to describe his appearance and the miserable state of his health at that time. Help from any source seemed impossible. He tried your August Flower and the effect upon him was magical. It restored him to perfect health to the great astonishment of his family and friends." John Quibell, Holt, Ont.

MEN AND BOYS!

Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly. All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our **100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK**, which we will forward, postpaid, on receipt of only **25 cents in stamps.**

BOOK PUB. HOUSE.
134 Leonard St., New York City.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

"HITS."

OLD, CHRONIC **PAINS** SUCCUMB TO **ST. JACOBS OIL**

IT HITS THE SPOT AND CURES.

Driving the Brain

at the expense of the Body. While we drive the brain we must build up the body. Exercise, pure air —foods that make healthy flesh—refreshing sleep—such are methods. When loss of flesh, strength and nerve become apparent your physician will doubtless tell you that the quickest builder of all three is

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil, which not only creates flesh of and in itself, but stimulates the appetite for other foods.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

Bile Beans Small.

Guaranteed to cure Bilious Attacks, Sick Headache and Constipation. 40 in each bottle. Price 25c. For sale by druggists.

Picture "7, 17, 70" and sample dose free.

J. F. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, NEW YORK.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

CURES RISING BREAST

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest blessing ever offered child-bearing woman. I have been a mid-wife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone. MRS. M. M. BRUNTER, Montgomery, Ala.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Sold by all druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY or commission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. Agents making $10 per week. MONROE ERASER MFG. CO., X 850, La Crosse, Wis.

B N U 50

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 210 W. 46th St., N.Y.

Cures Sick Headache

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR.

By J. HAMILTON AYERS, A. M., M. D.

This is a most Valuable Book for the Household, teaching as it does the easily-distinguished Symptoms of different Diseases, the Causes and Means of Preventing such Diseases, and the Simplest Remedies which will Alleviate or Cure.

598 PAGES, PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

The Book is written in plain, every-day English, and is free from the technical terms which render most Doctor Books so valueless to the generality of readers. *This Book is intended to be of Service in the Family*, and is so worded as to be readily understood by all.

ONLY 60 CENTS, POSTPAID.

(The low price only being made possible by the immense edition printed.)

Not only does this Book contain so much Information Relative to Disease, but very properly gives a Complete Analysis of everything pertaining to Courtship, Marriage and the Production and Rearing of Healthy Families; together with

Valuable Recipes and Prescriptions, Explanation of Botanical Practice, Correct Use of Ordinary Herbs.

New Edition, Revised and Enlarged, with Complete Index.

With this Book in the house there is no excuse for not knowing what to do in an emergency. Don't wait until you have illness in your family before you order, but send at once for this valuable volume.

ONLY 60 CENTS, POSTPAID.

Send postal notes or postage stamps of any denomination not larger than 5 cents.

BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. DEC. 15.

GOOD ROADS

There is one thing that farmers and all others should keep agitating, namely, that we have better roads. What work is done on the roads in the future, let it be done with a view to permanency and an improvement of the old system that was washed out by every passing rain.

There can be great improvement in roads; much money has been wasted in past years, by repairs that did not repair, and every season the work had to be gone over again, and road taxes have been heavy. One half the money spent upon the roads in Centre county in the past thirty-five years, if properly spent, would have put our roads in such condition that but a trifle would need to be spent now. But it is not too late to do this important work properly and lastingly now, and ten or fifteen years hence, the good results will begin to tell. Money, much money, will be saved by getting out of the old ruts of road making.

The benefits of good roads fall to all classes, just as all classes have, and ever will, cursed bad roads.

What township, what supervisors will set the example of starting in for better roads?

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, after its baptism of fire, has got into its old quarters again. The *Patriot* moved right along since the fire, and is just as good and lively as it was before. Increased success to il.

CLEVELAND'S plurality in California is 152.

JAY GOULD died worth $75,000,000. He departed without praise from any quarter, or without having done any good in the direction of charity.

DANGER IN THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

California and North Dakota present most impressive object lessons of the peril of our Electoral system in the election of President.

The vote of North Dakota has been twice revised and it now returns the three Weaver electors as successful by 15, 50 and 88 majority respectively.

The official vote of California returns one Republican Elector and eight Democratic Electors as successful, with the highest plurality of any at 152. Taking the two highest Electors on each ticket the Cleveland majority is 152.

The total vote of California is 117,008 for Cleveland; 117,766 for Harrison; 25,226 for Weaver, and 7,187 for Bidwell.

If this were a close Presidential contest the nation would now be on the very verge of anarchy.

THE mercenary man is your friend apparently, so long as you patronize him in business. After that he is cold and shuns you, and he displays the ingrate.

CONGRESSMAN HARTER has introduced a bill putting a duty of half a cent per pound on sugar and repealing the law that gives the producers a bounty of two cents per pound upon their sugar product.

MAKE EVERY IMMIGRANT PAY.

The best way to check pauper immigration to this country is to check it.

Committees and sub-committees and delegates and conventions have talked the matter over until there is nothing more to be said.

It is full time that a conclusion was reached on the subject, and that the order be given to down brakes and slow up. We are almost overwhelmed, submerged and almost drowned out by a great flood tide of European riff-raff, the refuse of every nation on the continent, paupers, criminals, beggars and the muddy residuum of foreign civilizations.

We dont wonder that they want to come to this country, but the country is not being run as a philanthropic institution or an asylum for the crippled and depraved of the globe. The question is a purely practical one—namely, Shall Europe keep her best for herself and dump her worst on our shores for us to take care of? We have endured that sort of business long enough, and the sooner we take a decided stand and shut down the gates the better.

It is a great privilege for any man to avail himself of the opportunities which this Republic affords and he willing to pay for it.

Charge every immigrant a hundred dollars—a very cheap price—and two things will instantly follow. Those who do come will be worth something to us, and those who are worth nothing either to this or any other government will stay away.

There is no reason why immigration should not be conducted on business principles.—New York *Herald*.

THE Ceremonies Committee of the World's Fair has determined to ask Premier William E. Gladstone to cross the ocean in order that he may deliver the address at the formal opening of the Exposition, May 1. They believe that Mr. Gladstone would be a great card for the show.

THE coal lords besides putting over a dollar on the price of coal, are charged with using a liberal mixture of slate in their shipments. This cheat should receive legislative attention.

A HOMESTEAD correspondent has learned from a trustworthy source that $1,000,000 worth of machinery is lying in England ready to be shipped to the Carnegie Steel Company as soon as it gets full possession of the City Farm. And Carnegie a high tariff angel in favor of protecting home manufacturers!

A PROMISSORY note under seal, [L.S.] is not negotiable.

DURING the past year the state debt was reduced $1,417,106. It will only be a few years, yet, under economical management, and Pennsylvania will be free of debt.

SPRING MILLS.

Mr. E. P. Shook and his brother George, drove some fine Jersey cattle to this place from Northumberland county.

Mrs. Catharine Bitner and her son Robert attended the funeral of Mrs. Alfred Catherman, who was buried near Hartleton, on Saturday last.

The Methodists are holding a revival of religion in their church at present, and one conversion has been the result thus far.

Last Friday the straw hat of the prophet was consigned to the flames, and lo! it is no more.

Our life insurance man is contemplating new fields of labor; he will enlighten the people of Clearfield county, where he will make first-class funerals possible by the score.

The Presbyterian Sunday school will hold a Christmas service in town on Saturday evening Dec. 24th; while the students of the academy will have Christmas exercises on Friday afternoon preceding.

Rev. H. Minnich preached a very interesting sermon to the members of his church on Monday evening, from Isaiah 28-20, "For the bed is shorter than a man can stretch himself on it; and the covering narrower than that he can wrap himself in it."

Burglars in Bellefonte's Postoffice.

Burglars entered the Bellefonte postoffice through a skylight on Tuesday night aud secured all of the change in the stamp drawers. A hole was drilled clear through the safe, and it is supposed the explosion scared the robbers off, for a large roll of stamps which they had secured and carefully tied up was left lying at the foot of the ladder they used in entering. The explosion charred many valuable papers inside the safe, but did not damage the lock.

Paid a Second Dividend.

William P. Duncan assignee of the late Philipsburg Banking company, O. P. Jones cashier, which closed its doors some months ago, owing to the failures of William H. Dill's banks in Clearfield county, will, on Monday next, pay a dividend of fifty cents on the dollar, making a total of seventy-five cents paid up to this time. In a short time the creditors will be paid in full and the bank, in all probability, resume business.

Would Prefer Snow.

At this season the average farmer would rather see his farm covered with snow than with mortgages. There is more moisture in the former though more due in the latter.

FIFTY lives were lost in England on Tuesday, by an explosion in a mine pit.

Stay Home and Freeze.

You can, of course. But a charming trip over the Union Pacific will in a few hours land you in California, the loveliest climate in winter for strong men or invalids there is in this country. 8dectf

"Our Italy."

So Charles Dudley Warner happily terms California, and for a winter resort that glorious state is without a peer. The dry pure air, soft and balmy, is a joy for the strong man and a wonderful strengthener for the weak and suffering. The arrangement for this fall and winter tour, via Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Systems, are perfect, the journey being made with the greatest ease and comfort. 8dectf

That Glorious Climate.

Send for Sights and Scenes in California, published by the Passenger Department of the Union Pacific System at Omaha, or ask your nearest Union Pacific Agent for one. This little book will tell you of the beauties and wonders of California—the grandest winter resort in America. 8dect

O for an eye more clear to see,
A mind to grasp more earnestly,
For every good intent,
That to the sick and despairing
I bring thee a peerless cure.

Pan-Tina, the great remedy for Coughs, Colds, and Consumption, 25 and 50 cents. Sold at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

—Candy, fruits and assortments of all kinds, most complete stock in town. Teachers will do well to see it in supplying their schools.—G. O. Benner.

Better Every Year.

Time was when the "glorious climate of California" did not attract tourists. But year after year the tide of travel sets in stronger and stronger every fall and winter toward this favored region. There is no climate like it on this continent for a winter resort, and the usual fine service on the Union Pacific System and the Southern Pacific Railway has this season been brought to a degree of perfection which leaves nothing to be desired. 8dectf

Sixty Million Bushel of Wheat.—A Bushel for every Inhabitant of the United States. The Kansas Crop of '92.

Never in the history of Kansas has that state had such bountiful crops as this year. The farmers cannot get enough hands to harvest the great crop and the Santa Fe Railroad has made special rates from Kansas City and other Missouri River towns, to induce harvest hands to go into the state. The wheat crop of the state will be from sixty to sixty-five million bushels and the quality is high. The grass crop is made, and is a very large one; the early potatoes, rye barley and oat crops are made and are all large. The weather has been propitious for corn and it is the cleanest, best looking corn to be found in the country to-day. Cheap rates will be made from Chicago St. Louis and all points on the Santa Fe east of the Missouri River, to all Kansas points, on August 30 and September 27, and these excursions will give a chance for eastern farmers to see what the great Sunflower State can do. A good map of Kansas will be mailed free upon application to Jno. J. Byrne, 723 Monadnock Block, Chicago Ill., together with reliable statistics and information about Kansas lands 3

Service and Worth.

We are abreast of the times and in advance of the seasons bringing in the finest stock of Fall and Winter Clothing. The dollar you spend with us goes farther, lasts longer, gets more style, more quantity, and does you more good, in service worth and wear than money spent elsewhere. Our goods and prices now waiting for your inspection will prove this.

SAMUEL LEWIN, Clothier.

—Good assortment of Ladies Coats at C. P. Longs, Spring Mills.

TREATMENT BY INHALATION!

1529 Arch St., Philad'a Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

It has been in use for more than twenty years; thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommend it—a very significant fact.

It is agreeable. There is no nauseous taste, nor after-taste, nor sickening smell.

"Compound Oxygen—Its Mod of Action and Results," is the title of a book of 200 pages published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
Please mention this paper. 18ep9m

Farmers Look!

I am now prepared to furnish Farm Implements and Repairs of all kinds at the *LOWEST PRICES!*

Special attention given to repairs.

BUGGIES, CARTS, :.
WAGONS and CARRIAGES, :.
FERTILIZERS and SEEDS.

All goods guaranteed.

Small goods delivered free of charge if ordered in due time.

W. L. GOODHART,
Millheim, - - - - - Pa.

LYON & Co.

:—: ARE :—:

- IN EARNEST -

The very best thing out—500 Boy's Suits at $1.25. They are given away at that price.

—o—

Men's Winter Pants, strong and good, worth $2 elsewhere, we half give them away at $1 per pair.

—o—

The very place to buy Boys' Clothing is where you can find a big stock of good goods—no end to our line of Cheviots and Cassimere Suits, double breasted, perfect fitting, well made and trimmed. Price, look! $2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, and 8.00.

—o—

Young man, come and see us when you want a stylish, nobby, elegant fitting suit. We have all the new things in clothing. Our stock is fresh and clean and we never before had such an attractive line. Price, from $5 to $25 a suit.

—o—

The greatest line of Dress Goods, Cheviots, Serges, etc. *Send for samples.*

—o—

We have over two hundred different styles of Ladies,' Misses, and Children's Winter Coats. There is not such a stock outside of Philad. or New York, and we will ship same on approval, by express C. O. D., with the privilege of examining same before paying for them, by the purchaser paying expressage one way.

—o—

We have organized a Mail Order Department. Send for samples of new Dress Goods. We have an immense line.

—o—

Look at our line of low priced goods. Say you want something cheap for common wear, a men's suit at $3.50, —a winter coat for $1.50 and $1.75.

—o—

We have suits for little, wee toddlers. Ye fond mothers come and see our Jersey Suits in navy blue, bottle green, brown, trimmed in braids and embroideried—$2.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 and 6.00. All sizes, 3 years up.

—o—

Ladies, no matter how hard you may be to please in a coat, come and see our stock. We are sure to please you. There is not a style and price we do not have. Fur trimmed, $5, 5.50, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 12.00 and 15.00. Plain of any sort and from $3 up. Bound in wide braid at all prices. Misses' hoods in light colors, trimmed in light furs—fur loops, etc. Little girl's reefers and long coats from $1.50 up.

—o—

Chenile table covers from $1.25 to $5. A beautiful line. Table scarfs by the hundreds.

LYON & CO.,

Bellefonte, - Pa.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Fine Assortment.

Received our Seventh Lot of Ladies' Coats and a new lot of Overcoats and Clothing.

Come and see our goods and be convinced.

C. P. LONG.

No Ifs or Ands!

When you purchase anything of us you receive actual value for money expended. You can return the goods at any time and have your money returned. We desire to merit your patronage, Our prices and manner of doing business with you is evidence of the fact.

FAUBLE'S,

BELLEFONTE, - - - - - - - -

Sportive Hunters Set Fire to Oil in a Creek With Bad Results.

An immense quantity of oil escaped from a break in the Cresent Oil Pipe Company's line in Manor township on Monday, flowing into Miller's run. Several hunters, to have some fun, set fire to the oil, and the surface of the creek was at once a mass of flame. The entire run bore the appearance of a furnace, the flames mounting up fifty to a hundred feet. Large trees along the banks were destroyed in a few minutes, and the heat was so intense that limestone ledges were reduced to a chalky mass in an incredibly short time. To prevent the blazing oil reaching Conestoga creek, a large quantity in the upper part of the stream was dammed and set on fire, explosions following which could be heard over a mile. Considerable blazing fluid managed to get into Conestoga, but was prevented from doing much damage. Pipe line employes finally smothered the flames and repaired the leak in the pipe. The loss is large.

Pronounced Hopeless Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my Lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it trial, took in all, eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman." Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drugstore, regular size, 50c. and $1.00.

BLAINE ON HIS DEATH BED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The following special dispatch from Washington has been received:

James G. Blaine is now on his death bed. The strength-sapping malady from which he has suffered for so long a time has assumed a form which warns his family and friends of a speedy termination.

The disease attacked his lungs a short time ago and its course has baffled the skill of his physicians.

——Don't miss seeing our Christmas assortment. Greater variety, more and better than ever before.—G. O. Benner.

Don't Quarrel

With people for groaning when they suffer with Rheumatism or Neuralgia; the pain is simply terrible; no ancient torture was more painful; but people ought to be blamed if having Rheumatism or Neuralgia and won't use Red Flag Oil; it has cured hundreds of sufferers and costs only 25 cents at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

CAUTION—HAVING PURCHASED THE personal property of Daniel Slutman, at constable's sale, consisting of 4 head of horses, 2 mules, 1 cow, lot of hay, lot corn, 2 wagons, buggy, and all the defendants personal property, all persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with same, as we leave same in his possession at our pleasure. MRS. CLARA SLUTMAN.
dec15-3t E. M. HUYETT.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE ORPHAN'S Court of Centre county, in the matter of the estate of Mary Royer, late of Gregg township, deceased. The undersigned Auditor appointed to report advancements and make distribution of the funds in the hands of the accountants, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose at his office. No. 18. Criders Exchange, Bellefonte, on Monday, January 9, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where claimants will present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on the funds. JOHN B. LINN.
dec15-3t Auditor.

GREATEST FAMILY WEEKLY

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is now entering upon its 20th year of phenomenal success.

No other family weekly in the country has had such a growth, and maintained it so steadily.

It goes into every County in the United States, and has clubs of subscribers at nearly every Postoffice.

It has gained this proud position solely on its merits as a highly-interesting family newspaper.

For the Year 1893.

It will be made much better and more attractive than ever. While retaining all of its present popular features, it will constantly add new ones.

ITS FEATURES:

WAR PICTURES, by Thos. Nast, the famous artist.

WAR HISTORY, by men who actually served and fought in the struggle.

SHORT STORIES of Romance, Travel, Experience and Adventure, by leading writers.

WASHINGTON NEWS. Full accounts of what is taking place at the seat of Government; careful reports of all important matters in Congress and the Executive Departments; gossip about public men.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT. Edited by a lady of National reputation.

G. A. R., W. R. C., AND S. OF V. NEWS., more full and complete than published by any other paper.

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GENERAL NEWS, carefully compiled.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is strictly non-partisan, and thoroughly American. It believes in the greatest good to the greatest number of our people, and the highest development of our institutions—in National unity and exalted loyalty.

Price $1 a Year Payable in Advance

It claims to give more and better matter for the sum of two cents a week than any other publication. Every line that appears in it is written for it, and has appeared in no other paper. It uses no syndicate or boiler-plate matter. Address—

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
1729 New York Ave., WASHINGTON, D. C.

——Fine line Mens Overcoats. Can save 25 per cent. at C. P. Longs, Spring Mills.

PASTOR KOENIG'S TRADE MARK NERVE TONIC

Physicians Couldn't Cure.

SEDAMSVILLE, Hamilton Co., O., June, 1889. One bottle of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic cured me entirely, after physicians had tried unsuccessfully for eight months to relieve me of nervous debility. W. HUENNEFELD.

DELHI, Ont., Jan. 14, 1891. My wife has taken six bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic; she has had no return of the fits, and I think this remedy has had the desired effect. I cheerfully recommend it to any one suffering from that dreadful malady, "Epilepsy." JOHN GRANT.

BROCKTON, Mass., June 17, 1890. About a year ago I noticed my right hand continually shaking. I tried different medicines but they all had no effect. * * * After using three or four bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic my hand ceased to shake and I found myself gaining every day. I think this medicine is one of the greatest remedies. THOS. O'REILLY.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

BULL'S-HEAD TRADE-MARK FLAVORING EXTRACTS

ARE THE BEST.
VANILLA, LEMON, ORANGE, GINGER, ROSE, ALMOND.
PRICE 10 C AND 25 C.

SEWELL'S Liquid Cement mends anything. Always ready. Price 10 cents.

DOCTOR J. B. HOBENSACK'S

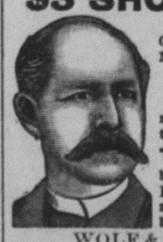
ERRORS of YOUTH HOME CURE

MEDICAL OFFICES,
206 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia, Pa.
Are the oldest in America for the treatment of
Special Diseases & Youthful Errors,
Blood Poison, Nervous Debility, Ulcers, Runnings, Discharges, Strictures, Bladder, Kidney and Skin Diseases, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Rupture, permanently cured by improved methods without a scratch from the knife—long experience and success—the use of vegetable remedies used and the thorough examination and watchful attendance of patients during treatment. A 40 page book, with list of questions and our guarantee of success, sent by mail in plain wrapper. Specialty.
Office hours, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., 6 to 9 P. M. All letters answered. Sundays 10 to 12 A. M. Inclose stamp for Book. (Copyrighted.)

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.



And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

CAUTION.—MY WIFE, AMANDA ROYER, having left my bed and board without any provocation whatever, all persons are hereby cautioned against selling her anything on my credit, as I will not be responsible for any bills or debts contracted by her.
JACOB F. ROYER,
Dec1-3t Tusseyville.

WANTED.—Wide-awake workers everywhere for "Shepp's Photographs of the World"; the greatest book on earth; costing $100,000; retail at $3.25, cash or installments; mammoth illustrated circulars and terms free; daily output over 1500 volumes.

Shepp's Photographs of the World.

Agents wild with success. Mr. Thos. L. Martin of Centreville, Texas, cleared $711 in 9 days; Miss Rose Adams, Wooster, Ohio, $23 in 40 minutes. Rev. J. Howard Madison, Lyons, N. Y., $101 in 7 hours; a bonanza; magnificent outfit only 1.00; Books on credit. Freight paid. Address, GLOBE BIBLE PUBLISHING CO., 723 Chestnut St., Philad., Pa., or 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 13oct6m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of David Sparr, dec'd late of Harris township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
SIMON HARPER, Executor.
Centre Hall, Pa.

ESTRAY HEIFER.—LOST ABOUT JUNE last, a red heifer, white head, red stripe across the nose, red around the eyes, and four white feet, about one and one-half years old, ring in one of its ears. Persons knowing of its whereabouts will be suitably rewarded for information. J. E. KLINE.
cov17-3t Tusseyville, Pa.

For pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus there is nothing better than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

THE
Philadelphia Press,
DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

A FAMILY PAPER
WHICH IS
Clean, Unsensational And Just The Paper
FOR THE
AMERICAN HOME.

THE PRESS has the best possible organization to secure news from the most important sources, and with nearly 400 correspondents in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, the State and near-at-home news is covered with a routine carefulness and attention to detail not even attempted by any other paper.

THE PRESS has also the best of correspondents in all the great cities of the United States, as well as financial and railroad experts in Chicago and the West, who keep the paper more than abreast with events.

The columns of the SUNDAY PRESS are enriched by contributions from those whose names are written high in our lists of great authors, novelists, essayists, as well as from men of high rank in public life. The best authors know that their best audiences are the readers of the DAILY, SUNDAY, and WEEKLY PRESS.

In politics THE PRESS knows no other master than the people and the past year has seen, as has been seen before, the marked fact that it is subservient to no political boss. It has no political ambitions to foster, but looks after the interests of its readers, and delivers itself upon the issues of the day in a manner both frank and fearless, letting the facts speak for themselves and evading no issues, but meeting them all on the basis of fair play to all men at all times. Its pages know no distinctions and the rights of one class over another are neither recognized nor supported.

Advertisements of Help Wanted may be inserted in THE PRESS for One Cent a Word. Advertisements of Situations Wanted ½ Cent a Word. Special days for advertisements, Sunday, Wednesday, Saturday.

TERMS OF THE PRESS.
By mail, postage free in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Daily (except Sunday), one year,	$6.00
" " " one month,	.50
" (including Sunday), one year,	7.50
" " " one month,	.65
Sunday, one year,	2.00
WEEKLY PRESS, one year,	1.00

Drafts, Checks and other Remittances should be made payable to the order of
THE PRESS COMPANY LIMITED,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The laws of health are taught in the schools; but not in a way to be of much practical benefit and are never illustrated by living examples, which in many cases might easily be done. If some scholar who has just contracted a cold was brought before the school so that all could hear the dry, loud cough and know its significance; see the thin white coating on the tongue and later, as the cold developed, see the profuse watery expectoration and thin watery discharge from the nose, not one of them would ever forget what the first systoms of a cold were. The scholar should then be given Chamberlain's Cough Remedy freely, that all might see that even a severe cold could be cured in one or two days, or at least greatly mitigated, when properly treated as soon as the first symptoms appear. This remedy is famous for its cures of coughs, colds and croup. It is made especially for these diseases and is the most prompt and most reliable medicine known for the purpose. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF sundry orders of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, there will be exposed at public sale at the residence of Eve Dashem, deceased, late of Potter township, on

SATURDAY, DEC. 17, 1892,

At 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate: A fine farm situated about one mile south of Penn Cave station, and two and one-half miles west of Spring Mills, adjoining lands of John Dauberman, J. C. Bible, John Grove, W. H. Lucas, and others, containing

100 ACRES AND 10 PERCHES

and an allowance of 3 per cent, 60 acres of which is cleared and the balance is well timbered with pine hemlock, chestnut, rock oak, etc. Thereon erected a

GOOD HOUSE AND BARN

and good outbuildings. A good spring and well on the premises, also choice fruit, and convenient to churches and public schools.

Terms of sale: One-half cash and the residue in one year with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
M. L. RISHEL,
Adm'r of Sarah Dashem, and Ex'r of Catharine and Eve Dashem, dec'd.
JOHN KLINE, Att'y. H. HERSHBERGER.
Guardian of Harvey R. Royer.

DR. THEEL,
538 North Fourth St.
below Green, Philadelphia, cures fresh cases in 4 to 10 days. Blood Poison, Strictures, Discharges, Ulcers, Pimples, Early Decay, all effects of Youthful errors cured after every one else has failed. 6 years' European Hospital and 26 years' practical experience. No experiment, no failure. Method entirely new and harmless. Never fails. Send 10 cts. in 2-ct. stamps for book "Truth," the exposure of quacks, their lieful books and false statements, fraudulent testimonials and home-cure swindle. TRUTH is a true friend to young and old. Hours: Daily, from 9 to 3; evenings, 6 to 8; Wed. and Sat. evenings, 6 to 10; Sundays, 9 to 12. Write or call and be saved.

A son of Mr. M. D. Pusser, a merchant of Gibralter, N. C., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism for a year or more as to be unable to work or go to school. His father concluded to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm on the boy. It soon cured him and he has since walked one and a half miles to school and back every school day. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

DO YOU WANT TO ADOPT A BABY?

Maybe you think this is a new business, sending out babies on application; it has been done before, however, but never have those furnished been so near the original samples as this one. Everyone will exclaim, "Well I that's the sweetest baby I ever saw!" This little black-and-white engraving can give you but a faint idea of the exquisite original,

"I'M A DAISY."

which we propose to send to you, transportation paid. The little darling rests against a pillow, and is in the act of drawing off its pink sock, the mate of which has been pulled off and flung aside with a triumphant coo. The flesh tints are perfect, and the eyes follow you, no matter where you stand. The exquisite reproductions of this greatest painting of Ida Waugh (the most celebrated of modern painters of baby life) are to be given to those who subscribe to Demorest's Family Magazine for 1893. The reproductions cannot be told from the original, which cost $400, and are the same size (17x23 inches). The baby is life size, and absolutely lifelike. We have also in preparation, to present to our subscribers during 1893, other great pictures by such artists as Percy Moran, Maud Humphrey, Louis Deschamps, and others of world-wide renown. Take only two examples of what we did during the past year, "A Yard of Pansies," and "A White House Orchid" by the wife of President Harrison, and you will see what our promises mean.

Those who subscribe for Demorest's Family Magazine for 1893 will possess a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides a Magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep everyone posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family; and while Demorest's is not a fashion Magazine, its fashion pages are perfect, and we give you, *free of cost*, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2, and you will really get over $25 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send 10 cents for a specimen copy.

Centre Hall - Mills -

All grades of Roller flour constantly onhand, at wholesale to dealers and at retail.

All grades of Chop.

Bran, fine and coarse.

Coal, always on hand, Hard, Soft and Woodland, all sizes.

All kinds of grain wanted and cash paid for same at highest market prices.

Terms, for Flour, Feed and Coal, strictly cash.

Tourist Trip.

Round trips to the Pacific Coast.
Short trips to the Mountain Resorts of Colorado.
The Great Salt Lake.
Yellowstone National Park—the most wonderful spot on this continent.
Puget Sound, the Mediterranean of the Pacific Coast.
All reached via the Union Pacific System. For detailed information call on your nearest Ticket Agent or address E. L. LOMAX,
Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agent.
t. f. Omaha. Neb.

AGENTS WANTED

Salary and expenses paid. Address W. & T. SMITH CO., Nursery, Geneva, N. Y. Established 1846. 27o4t

——Cash paid for hides.—G. O. Benner.

WINTER UNDERWEAR

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

Dozens of styles. All prices

.....AT.....

Harper & Kreamer.

ATTORNEYS.

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Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. jan87

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D. F. FORTNEY,
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BELLEFONTE, PA.
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Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan92

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CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
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Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

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IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Emanuel Brown, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate.

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

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D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
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Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CAMERON HOUSE,
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Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor.

ST. ELMO HOTEL.—317 AND 319 ARCH ST. Philadelphia. Rates $2 per day. Located in the immediate centres of business, and places of amusement and the different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city are easily accessible by street cars constantly passing the door. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure. Your patronage respectfully solicited. JOS. M. FEGER,
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LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 22, 1892.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.23 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Willkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p. m., Baltimore, 3.20 p. m., Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.25 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.00 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10 55 p. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8 02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.25 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m. Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.23 p. m.—Train 21. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 8.10 a m, Baltimore 9.00 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 11.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.25 p m, Washington 3 25 p m, Baltimore 4.30 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon 9 25 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia week days.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad. 11.20 p m, Washington 10.00 p m, Baltimore, 11.20 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.36 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
2		5 50	Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 20		6 20	Lewisburg	9 10		4 45
2 30		6 30	Biehl	9 00		4 37
2 37		6 35	Vicksburg	8 53		4 32
2 47		6 45	Mifflinburg	8 43		4 22
3 03		7 00	Millmont	8 27		4 09
3 13		7 08	Glen Iron	8 17		4 02
3 47		7 43	Paddy Mountain	7 43		3 30
3 58	7 25	7 53	Coburn	7 32	7 10	3 18
4 06	7 32	8 01	Zerby	7 24	7 02	3 10
4 15	7 50	8 10	Rising Spring	7 16	6 54	3 02
4 23	7 58	8 18	Penn Cave	7 10	6 48	2 54
4 28	8 08	8 24	Centre Hall	7 08	6 42	2 47
4 34	8 09	8 32	Gregg	6 57	6 36	2 40
4 40	8 16	8 37	Linden Hall	6 50	6 30	2 32
4 45	8 20	8 42	Oak Hall	6 45	6 25	2 27
4 49	8 24	8 46	Lemont	6 41	6 22	2 23
4 53	8 28	8 51	Dale Summit	6 37	6 17	2 18
5 02	8 37	9 00	Pleasant Gap	6 28	6 09	2 08
5 05	8 40	9 04	Axemann	6 25	6 05	2 04
5 10	8 45	9 10	Bellefonte	6 20	6 00	2 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5.35 and 7.45 p m, turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.35 a m, 10.25 a m, 5.05 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

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THE NEWS.

Col. John Ryan, who fought with Samuel Houston for the independence of Texas, died a pauper in the City Hospital in Kansas City.——The fall of silver has had a very depressing effect in the silver districts of Colorado and Nevada, and disastrous effects may follow.——Reports of suffering from a scarcity of coal come from all parts of South Dakota, Northern Nebraska and Western Iowa, as a result of the blizzard that swept over the Northwest. There is a scarcity in the hands of dealers, that in many cases amounts to no supply at all. Dealers charge the railroads with all the responsibility, saying that coal ordered by them was confiscated en route by the railroads and used in their engines, the railroad supply not being sufficient to furnish motive power for the great grain rush.——The Grand Trunk Railway has been attached in Rockland, Me., for $325,000, it is supposed for the state tax, as it is in litigation.——Jerome S. McDonald was burned to death at his home in Boston.——Three Italians were killed near New Orleans. According to the statement made by one before death, it is suspected to be the work of the Mafia.——Dennis McCarthy, Stephen Hite, Grant Thomas and Nelson Lewis were executed in Louisville, Ky., for murder.——A young girl saved the Southern Pacific passenger train from destruction near Grant's Pass, Oregon, wreckers having taken a guard rail from the trestle.

The whipping post and pillory in Wilmington has two victims.——Thomas Henderson Boyd was shot in Seattle by his wife because according to her explanation, he had ceased to love her.——G. W. Kinzer, aged seventy years, who recently came to Philadelphia from California to superintend the construction of machinery for a stock company in that state, of which he was the organizer, was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs while seated in the office of the company that was building his machinery. He died before medical aid could be summoned.——Bunco-teerer Edward Rice was arrested in Chicago just as he was about to lead a victim to his office.——Piano-forte workers are agitating the formation of a national union.——James Morris, who is eighty years old, was married in Freeport, L. I., to Mrs. Phœbe Simpson, a youthful bride of seventy.——A verdict for $3,500 was given in Syracuse against Dr. John G. Morrow, a magnetic healer.——Fire destroyed the door and sash factory of the Hofner Lothmer Company, a large two-story brick building, in St. Louis. Water from the engines destroyed practically the contents of a large warehouse adjoining. The loss is $100,000; fairly well insured.——Morris Baer, a laborer in the rumbling department of the Singer sewing machine factory, in Elizabeth N. J. was adjusting a belt when his clothing was caught in the machinery. He was whirled violently around the shaft and his body mangled in a horrible manner, being nearly torn to pieces. He died instantly.

Matthew Ahlon was arrested in Janesville, Wis., on the charge of murdering his aunt, Mrs Daniel Stone, in whose death he was interested.——Fire which started at midnight destroyed the Beaumont Company's mill and Bankenbuler's warehouse and mill at Zanesville, O. Loss is $50,000, with $20,000 insurance. There was a large stock of furniture in the warehouse, which was destroyed.——Edward Hallinger, colored, the murderer of his mistress, was sentenced in the Hudson county court-house, N. J., to be hanged on December 22.——A small fire broke out in the basement of the Erring Women's Home, in Chicago, and in the panic that followed among the inmates, twelve of the sixty-seven girls in the institution escaped.——A safe in the green-house of Albert Fox, in Chicago, was broken open and about $1,000 in cash stolen. The money be onged to Mrs. Fox, who was saving it for a European trip.——Charles F. Evans, mayor of Reading for three terms—from 1873 to 1879—and formerly prominent in Republican county and state politics, a member of the Berks bar, and years ago a newspaper worker in this city, was found dead in his bedroom from heart disease. He was about fifty years old——John Koccis, who was found guilty a few days ago of killing Mary Magolis, on July 9th, was sentenced by Judge Scudder in the Mercer County Court, in Trenton, N. J., to be hanged on February 10, 1893. Counsel for the condemned man will appeal to the chance for a writ of error.

The failure is announced of L. & N. Wilchinski, of Yazoo, Miss., for $400,000.——W. C. Sauers, a French creole, now in Denver says he belonged to the Mafia at the time Chief Hennessy, of New Orleans, was shot.——Superintendent Allen, of the Butte Mining Works, offers to make better silver dollars for ninety cents than those now in use.——The tall smokestack in course of erection at the Cumberland Glass Works in Bridgeton, N. J., is a mass of ruins, and the workmen are wondering how they escaped their lives. The stack had reached a height of fifty feet. Two bricklayers.—Amos Sharp and Walter Bond—were working at the top when the foundation began to settle. They heard the cracking noise and rushed down the ladder, just reaching the ground as the structure swayed to and fro and then the big pile of brick and mortar collapsed. Several workmen at the bottom of the stack also had a narrow escape.——An unknown tramp assaulted and murdered Mildred Bryant at Jellico, Tenn., and was soon after lynched.

The mysterious disappearance last February of Robert Rankin, a wealthy stock raiser of Monmouth, Ill., has at last been accounted for. He was killed, robbed and thrown from a train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road at the Burlington bridge, on the Illinois side. Dan Waters, a notorious tough was arrested for complicity in the murder.——A big blaze nearly wiped out the town of Manchester, N. H. Loss about $110,000. The town has no fire department.——Enrique Bretano shot himself at the St. Remo Hotel, in New York. He was a commission merchant at 135 Pearl street. He died in a few minutes. No reason is known for the deed. He was a Cuban, thirty-six years of age. He lived with his wife at the St. Remo.——Fire destroyed the building in New York occupied by Boorum & Pearce, bank book manufacturers, the Industrial Printing and Binding Company and Frank R. Walker. Loss about $100,000, covered by insurance.——The Bessemer rail mill of the Bethlehem Iron Company shut down on account of lack of orders.——M. C. Keyser, a wealthy Atlantian, who was quite ill, gave $10,000 to the Georgia Baptist Orphanage.

THE MESSAGE.

President Harrison on the State of the Nation.

THE WORK OF FOUR YEARS.

Parting Discussion of Important Public Questions.

Pensions, Elections and the Treasury—New Mail Subsidies Urged—Also Continued Work on the New Navy—Chief Accomplishments of the Departments.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

In submitting my annual message to Congress I have great satisfaction in being able to say that the general conditions affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States are in the highest degree favorable. A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country will, I believe, show that so high a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people.

The total wealth of the country in 1860 was $16,159 616,068. In 1890 it amounted to $62,610,000,000, an increase of 287 per cent.

The total mileage of railways in the United States in 1860 was 31,033; in 1890 it was 167,741, an increase of 448 per cent., and it is estimated that there will be about 4000 miles of track added by the close of the year 1892.

CENSUS FIGURES.

The official returns of the Eleventh Census and those of the Tenth Census for 75 leading cities furnish the basis for the following comparisons:

In 1880 the capital invested in manufacturing was $1,232,839,670.

In 1890 the capital invested in manufacturing was $2,900,735,884.

In 1880 the number of employes was 1,301,398.

In 1890 the number of employes was 2,251,134.

In 1880 the wages earned were $501,965,778.

In 1890 the wages earned were $1,221,170,454.

In 1880 the value of the product was $2,711,579,899.

In 1890 the value of the product was $4,860,986,847.

I am informed by the Superintendent of the Census that the omission of certain industries in 1880, which were included in 1890, accounts in part for the remarkable increase thus shown. But, after making full allowance for differences of method and deducting the returns for all interests not included in the Census of 1880, there remain in the reports from these seventy-five cities an increase in the capital employed of $1,522,745,634; in the value of the product of $2,094,236,166; in wages earned of $677,943,929, and in the number of wage-earners employed of 836,029. The wage-earnings not only show an increased aggregate, but an increase per capita from $386 in 1880 to $547 in 1890 or 41.71 per cent.

The new industrial plants established since October 6, 1890, and up to October 22, 1892, as partially reported in the American Economist, number 345, and the extension of existing plants, 108; the new capital invested amounts to $40,449,05[illegible], and the number of additional employes to 37,285.

The Textile World, for July, 1892, states that during the first six months of the present calendar year 135 new factories were built, of which 40 are cotton mills, 48 knitting mills, 26 woolen mills, 15 silk mills, 4 plush mills and 2 linen mills. Of the 40 cotton mills 21 have been built in the Southern States. Mr. A. B. Shepperson, of the New York Cotton Exchange, estimates the number of working spindles in the United States on September 1, 1892, at 15,200,000, an increase of 660,000 over the year 1891. The consumption of cotton by American mills in 1891 was 2,330,000 bales, and in 1892 2,584,000 bales, an increase of 188,000 bales.

From the year 1880 to 1892, inclusive, there has been an increase in the consumption of cotton in Europe of 92 per cent., while during the same period the increased consumption in the United States has been about 150 per cent.

The report of Ira Ayer, special agent of the Treasury Department, shows that at the date of September 30, 1892, there were thirty-two companies manufacturing tin and terne plate in the United States and fourteen companies building new works for such manufacture. The estimated investment in buildings and plants at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1893, if existing conditions were to be continued, was 45,000,000, and the estimated rate of production 200,000,000 pounds per annum. The actual production for the quarter ending September 30, 1892, was 10,962,725 pounds.

The report of Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York, shows that during the year 1891, in about six thousand manufacturing establishments in that State embraced within the special inquiry made by him, and representing 67 different industries, there was a net increase over the year 1890 of $31,315,130.68 in the value of the product, and of $6,377,995.99 in the amount of wages paid. The report of the commissioner of labor for the State of Massachusetts shows that 3745 industries in that State paid $129,4 6,248 in wages during the year 1891, against $126,033,303 in 1890, an increase of $3,335,945, and that there was an increase of $9,932,490 in the amount of capital and of 7346 in the number of persons employed in the same period.

During the last six months of the year 1891 and the first six months of 1892 the total production of pig iron was 9,710,819 tons, as against 9,202,703 tons in the year 1890, which was the largest annual production ever attained. For the same twelve months of 1891-'92 the production of Bessemer ingots was 3,878,581 tons, an increase of 189,710 gross tons over the previous unprecedented yearly production of 3,688,871 gross tons in 1890. The production of Bessemer steel rails for the first six months of 1892 was 772,431 gross tons, as against 702,090 gross tons during the last six months of the year 1891.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The total value of our foreign trade (exports and imports of merchandise) during the last fiscal year was $1,857,680,610 an increase of $128,283,634 over the previous fiscal year.

The value of our exports during the fiscal year 1892 reached the highest figure in the history of the Government, amounting to $1,030,278,148, exceeding by $145,797,888 the exports of 1891 and exceeding the value of the imports by $202,875,685.

COASTWISE AND INTERNAL TRADE.

In our coastwise trade a most encouraging development is in progress, there having been in the last four years an increase of 16 per cent. In internal commerce the statistics show that no such period of prosperity has ever before existed. The freight carried in the coastwise trade on the Great Lakes in 1890 aggregate 28,295,959 tons. On the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio Rivers and tributaries in the same year the traffic aggregated 29,403,045 tons, and the total vessel tonnage passing through the Detroit River during that year was 21,634,030 tons. The vessel tonnage entered and cleared in the foreign trade of London during 1890 amounted to 13,489,767 tons, and of Liverpool 10,911,800 tons, a total for these two great shipping ports of 24,434,578 tons, only slightly in excess of the vessel tonnage passing through the Detroit River.

SAVINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

Another indication of the general prosperity of the country is found in the fact that the number of depositors in savings banks increased from 693,870 in 1860 to 4,258,863 in 1890, an increase of 513 per cent. and the amount of deposits from $149,277,504 in 1860 to $1,524,844,506 in 1890, an increase of 921 per cent. In 1891 the amount of deposits in savings banks was $1,633,074,749. It is estimated that 90 per cent. of these deposits represent the savings of wage-earners. The bank clearances for nine months ending September 30, 1891, amounted to $41,049,390,808. For the same months in 1892 they amounted to $45,189,691,947, an excess for the nine months of $4,140,211,139.

There has never been a time in our history when work was so abundant or when wages were as high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life. It is true that the market prices of cotton and wheat have been low. It is one of the unfavorable incidents of agriculture that the farmer cannot produce upon orders. He must sow and reap in ignorance of the aggregate production of the year, and is peculiarly subject to the depreciation which follows overproduction.

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The value of our total farm products has increased from $1,353,643,861 in 1860 to $4,500,000,000 in 1891, as estimated by statisticians, an increase of 240 per cent. The number of hogs January 1, 1891, was 53,625,106 and their value $210,193,925; on January 1, 1892, the number was 52,308,019 and the value $241,031,415. On January 1, 1891 the number of cattle was 36,875,648 and the value $544,127,908; on January 1, 1892, the number was 37,651,239 and the value $570,749,155.

If any are discontented with this state here; if any believe that wages or prices, the returns for honest toil, are inadequate, they should not fail to remember that there is no other country in the world where the conditions that seem to them hard would not be accepted as highly prosperous. The English agriculturist would be glad to exchange the returns of his labor for those of the American farmer, and the Manchester workmen their wages for those of their fellows at Fall River.

A WORD FOR PROTECTION.

I believe that the protective system, which has now for something more than thirty years continuously prevailed in our legislation, has been a mighty instrument for the development of our national wealth and a most powerful agency in protecting the homes of our workingmen from the invasion of want. I have felt a most solicitous interest to preserve to our working people rates of wages that would not only give daily bread but supply a comfortable margin for those home attractions and family comforts and enjoyments without which life is neither hopeful nor sweet.

They are American citizens—a part of the great people for whom our Constitution and Government were framed and instituted—and it cannot be a perversion of that Constitution to so legislate as to preserve in their homes the comfort, independence, loyalty and sense of interest in the Government which are essential to good citizenship in peace, and which will bring this stalwart throng, as in 1861, to the defense of the flag when it is assailed.

It is not my purpose to renew here the argument in favor of a protective tariff. The result of the recent election must be accepted as having introduced a new policy. We must assume that the present tariff, constructed upon the lines of protection, is to be repealed, and that there is to be substituted for it a tariff law constructed solely with reference to revenue; that no duty is to be higher because the increase will keep open an American mill or keep up the wages of an American workman, but that in every case such a rate of duty is to be imposed as will bring to the Treasury of the United States the largest returns of revenue.

The contention has not been between schedules, but between principles, and it would be offensive to suggest that the prevailing party will not carry into legislation the principles advocated by it and the pledges given to the people. The tariff bills passed by the House of Representatives at the last session were, as I suppose—even in the opinion of their promotors—inadequate, and justified only by the fact that the Senate and House of Representatives were not in accord and that a general revision could not, therefore, be undertaken.

I recommend that the whole subject of tariff revision be left to the incoming Congress. It is matter of regret that this work must be delayed for at least three months; for the threat of great tariff changes introduces so much uncertainty that an amount, not easily estimated, of business inaction and of diminished reduction will necessarily result. It is possible also that this uncertainty may result in decreased revenues from customs duties, for our merchants will make cautious orders for foreign goods in view of the prospect of tariff reductions and the uncertainty as to when they will take effect.

Those who have advocated a protective tariff can well afford to have their disastrous forecasts of a change of policy disappointed. If a system of customs duties can be framed that will set the idle wheels and looms of Europe in motion and crowd our warehouses with foreign-made goods, and at the same time keep our own mills busy; that will give us an increased participation in the "markets of the world" of greater value than the home market we surrender; that will give increased work to foreign workmen upon products to be consumed by our people without diminishing the amount of work to be done here; that will enable the American manufacturer to pay to his workmen from fifty to a hundred per cent. more in wages than is paid in the foreign mill and yet to compete in our market and foreign markets with the foreign producer; that will further reduce the cost of articles of wear and food without reducing the wages of those who produce them; that can be celebrated, after its effects have been realized, as its expectations have been, in European as well as in American cities, the authors and promoters of it will be entitled to the highest praise.

We have had in our history several experiences of the contrasted effects of a revenue and that of a protective tariff; but this generation has not felt them, and the experience of one generation is not highly instructive to the next. The friends of the protective system, with undiminished confidence in the principles they have advocated, will await the results of the new experiment.

LABOR AND THE TARIFF.

The strained and too often disturbed relations existing between the employes and the employers in our great manufacturing establishments have not been favorable to a calm consideration by the wage earner of the effect upon wages of the protective system. The facts that his wages were the highest paid in the callings in the world and that a maintenance of this rate of wages, in the absence of protective duties upon the product of his labor, was impossible, were obscured by the passion evoked by these contests. He may now be able to review the question in the light of his personal experience under the operation of a tariff for revenue only. If that experience shall demonstrate that present rates of wages are thereby maintained or increased, either absolutely or in their purchasing power, and that the aggregate volume of work to be done in this country is to be increased, or even maintained, so that there are more or as many days' work in a year at as good or better wages for the American workmen as has been the case under the protective system, every one will rejoice.

A general process of wage reduction can not be contemplated by any patriotic citizen without the gravest apprehension. It may be, indeed I believe it is, possible for the American manufacturer to compete successfully with his foreign rival in many branches of production without the defense of protective duties, if the pay rolls are equalized; but the conflict that stands between the producer and that result and the distress of our working people when it is attained are not pleasant to contemplate. The Society of the Unemployed, now holding its frequent and threatening parades in the streets of foreign cities, should not be allowed to acquire an American domicile.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with foreign nations are now undisturbed by any serious controversy. The complicated and threatening differences with Germany and England relating to Samoan affairs, with England in relation to the seal fisheries in the Bering Sea, and with Chile growing out of the Baltimore affair, have been adjusted.

There have been negotiated and concluded under section 3 of the tariff law, commercial agreements relating to reciprocal trade with the following countries: Brazil, Dominican Republic, Spain for Cuba and Puerto Rico, Guatemala, Salvador, the German Empire, Great Britain for certain West Indian Colonies and British Guiana, Nicaragua, Honduras and Austria-Hungary.

The alarmed attention of our European competitors for the South American market has been attracted to this new American policy and to our acquisition and their loss of South American trade.

THE BERING SEA TREATY.

A treaty providing for the arbitration of the dispute between Great Britain and the United States, as to the killing of seals in the Bering Sea was concluded on the 29th of February last. This treaty was accompanied by an agreement prohibiting pelagic sealing pending the arbitration, and a vigorous effort was made during this season to drive out all poaching sealers from the Bering Sea. Six naval vessels, three revenue cutters, and one vessel from the Fish Commission, all under the command of Commander Evans, of the Navy, were sent into the seas, which was systematically patrolled. Some seizures were made, and it is believed that the catch in the Bering Sea by poachers amounted to less than 500 seals. It is true, however, that in the North Pacific, while the seal herds were on their way to the passes between the Aleutian Islands, a very large number, probably 35,000, were taken.

The existing statutes of the United States do not restrain our citizens from taking seals in the Pacific Ocean, and perhaps should not, unless the prohibition can be extended to the citizens of other nations. I recommend that power be given to the President, by proclamation, to prohibit the taking of seals in the North Pacific by American vessels, in case either as the result of the findings of the tribunal of arbitration, or otherwise, the restraints can be applied to the vessels of all countries. The case of the United States for the tribunal of arbitration has been prepared with great care and industry by the Hon. John W. Foster, and the counsel who represent this Government express confidence that a result substantially establishing our claims and preserving this great industry for the benefit of all nations will be attained.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The controversy as to tolls upon the Welland Canal, which was presented to Congress at the last session by special message, having failed of adjustment, I felt constrained to exercise the authority conferred by the act of July 26, 1892, and to proclaim a suspension of the free use of St. Marys Falls Canal to cargoes in transit to ports in Canada. The Secretary of the Treasury established such tolls as were thought to be equivalent to the exactions unjustly levied upon our commerce in the Canadian canals.

If, as we must suppose, the political relations of Canada and the disposition of the Canadian Government are to remain unchanged, a somewhat radical revision of our trade relations should, I think, be made. Our relations must continue to be intimate, and they should be friendly. I regret to say, however, that in many of the controversies, notably those as to the fisheries on the Atlantic, the sealing interests on the Pacific, and the canal tolls, our negotiations with Great Britain have continuously been thwarted or retarded by unreasonable and unfriendly objections and protests from Canada. In the matter of the canal tolls, our treaty rights were flagrantly disregarded. It is hardly too much to say that the Canadian Pacific and other railway lines which parallel our northern boundary are sustained by commerce having either its origin or terminus, or both, in the United States. Canadian railroads compete with those of the United States for our traffic, and without the restraints of our interstate-commerce act. Their cars pass almost without detention into and out of our territory.

There is no disposition on the part of the people or Government of the United States to interfere in the smallest degree with the political relations of Canada. That question is wholly with her own people. It is time for us, however, to consider whether, if the present state of things and trend of things is to continue, our interchanges upon lines of land transportation should not be put upon a different basis, and our entire independence of Canadian canals and of the St. Lawrence as an outlet to the sea secured by the construction of an American canal around the Falls of Niagara and the opening of ship communication between the Great Lakes and one of our own seaports.

We should not hesitate to avail ourselves of our great natural trade advantages. We should withdraw the support which is given to the railroads and steamship lines of Canada by a traffic that properly belongs to us, and no longer furnish the earnings which lighten the otherwise crushing weight of the enormous public subsidies that have been given to them. The subject of the power of the Treasury to deal with this matter without further legislation has been under consideration, but circumstances have postponed a conclusion. It is probable that a consideration of the propriety of a modification or abrogation of the article of the Treaty of Washington relating to transit of goods in bond is involved in any complete solution of the question.

THE CHILEAN TROUBLE.

Congress at the last session was kept advised of the progress of the serious and for a time threatening differences between the United States and Chile. It gives me now great satisfaction to report that the Chilean Government, in a most friendly and honorable spirit, has tendered and paid as an indemnity to the families of the sailors of the Baltimore who were killed and to those who were injured in the outbreak in the city of Valparaiso the sum of $75,000. This has been accepted, not only as an indemnity for a wrong done, but as a most gratifying evidence that the Government of Chile rightly appreciates the disposition of this Government to act in a spirit of the most absolute fairness and friendliness in our intercourse with that brave people. A further and conclusive evidence of the mutual respect and confidence now existing is furnished by the fact that a convention submitting to arbitration the mutual claims of the citizens of the respective Governments has been agreed upon.

THE ITALIAN AFFAIR.

The friendly act of this Government in expressing to the Government of Italy its reprobation and abhorrence of the lynching of Italian subjects in New Orleans, by the payment of 125,000 francs, or $21,330.93, was accepted by the King of Italy with every manifestation of gracious appreciation, and the incident has been highly promotive of mutual respect and good will.

HELP THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

I repeat with great earnestness the recommendation which I have made in several previous messages that prompt and adequate support be given to the American Company engaged in the construction of the Nicaragua Ship Canal. It is impossible to overstate the value from every standpoint of this great enterprise, and I hope that there may be time, even in this Congress, to give to it an impetus that will insure the early completion of the canal and secure to the United States its proper relation to it when completed.

HOPEFUL FOR SILVER.

The Congress has been already advised that the invitations of this Government for the assembling of an International Monetary Conference to consider the question of an enlarged use of silver were accepted by the nations to which they were addressed. The conference assembled at Brussels on the 22d of November and has entered upon the consideration of this great question. I have not doubted, and have not taken occasion to express that belief, as well as the invitations issued for this conference as in my public messages, that the free coinage of silver upon an agreed international ratio would greatly promote the interest of our people and equally those of other nations. It is too early to predict what results may be accomplished by the conference. If any temporary check or delay intervenes I believe that very soon commercial conditions will compel the now reluctant Governments to unite with us in this movement to secure the enlargement of the volume of coined money needed for the transaction of the business of the world.

THE TREASURY.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will attract especial interest in view of the many misleading statements that have been made as to the state of the public revenues. Three preliminary facts should not only be stated, but emphasized, before looking into details: First, that the public debt has been reduced since March 4, 1889, $259,074,203, and the annual interest charge $11,654,462; second, that there have been paid out for pensions during this administration up to November 1, 1892, $432,554,176.70, an excess of $114,406 386.09 over the sum expended during the period from March 1, 1885, to March 1, 1889, and third, that under the existing tariff up to December 1 about $93,000,000 of revenue, which would have been collected upon imported sugars if the duty had been maintained, has gone into the pockets of the people and not into the public treasury, as before.

If there are any who still think that the surplus should have been kept out of circulation by hoarding it in the Treasury, or deposited in favored banks without interest while the Government continued to pay to these very banks interest upon the bonds deposited as security for the deposits, or who think that the extended pension legislation was a public robbery, or that the duties upon sugar should have been maintained, I am content to leave the argument where it now rests, while we wait to see whether these criticisms will take the form of legislation.

The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources were $425,868,290.22, and the expenditures for all purposes were $415,933,836.56, leaving a balance of $9,914,453.66. There were paid during the year upon the public debt $40,570,467.98. The surplus in the Treasury and the bank redemption fund, passed by the act of July 14, 1890, to the general fund, furnished in large part the cash available and used for the payments made upon the public debt. Compared with the year 1891, our receipts from customs duties fell off $42,06[illegible],241.78, while our receipts from internal revenue increased $8,244,825.13, leaving the net loss of revenue from these principal sources $33,7[illegible]4,417.95. The net loss of revenue from all sources was $34,675,972.81.

The revenues, estimated and actual, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, are placed by the Secretary at $451,331,859.44 and the expenditures at $451,336,859.44, showing a surplus of receipts over expenditures of $2,000,000. The cash balance in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year it is estimated will be $20,292,377.03.

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, are $491,121,375.33, and the estimated appropriations $457,261,335.33, leaving an estimated surplus of receipts over expenditures of $33,860,031.05. This does not include any payment to the sinking fund.

The public confidence in the purpose and ability of the Government to maintain the purity of all our money issues, whether coin or paper, must remain unshaken. The demand for gold in Europe and the consequent calls upon us are in a considerable degree the result of the efforts of some of the European Governments to increase their gold reserve, and these efforts should be met by appropriate legislation on our part. The conditions that have created this drain of the Treasury gold are in an important degree political and not commercial. In view of the fact that a general revision of our revenue laws in the near future seems to be probable, it would be better that any changes should be a part of that revision rather than of a temporary nature.

SILVER BOUGHT AND COINED.

During the last fiscal year the Secretary purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, 54,855,748 ounces of silver, and issued in payment therefor $54,106,603 in notes. The total purchases since the passage of the act have been 123,479,481 ounces, and the aggregate of notes issued $116,783,550. The average price paid for silver during the year was 94 cents per ounce, the highest price being $1.02¾ July 1, 1891, and the lowest $0.83 March 24, 1892. In view of the fact that the monetary conference is now sitting and that no conclusion has yet been reached, I withhold any recommendation as to legislation upon this subject.

ARMY REORGANIZATION DEMANDED.

The report of the Secretary of War brings again to the attention of Congress some important suggestions as to the reorganization of the infantry and artillery arms of the service, which his predecessors have before urgently presented. Our army is small, but its organization should all the more be put upon the most approved modern basis. The conditions upon what we have called the "frontier" have heretofore required the maintenance of many small posts, but now the policy of concentration is obviously the right one. The reorganization and enlargement of the Bureau of Military Information which the Secretary has effected is a work the usefulness of which will become every year more apparent. The work of building heavy guns and the construction of coast defenses has been well begun and should be carried on without check.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The aggregate of claims pending against the Government in the Court of Claims is enormous. Claims to the amount of nearly $4[illegible]0,000,000 for the taking of or injury to the property of persons claiming to be loyal during the war are now before that court for examination. When to these are added the Indian depredation claims and the French spoliation claims an aggregate is reached that is indeed startling. In the defense of all these cases the Government is at great disadvantage. The claimants have preserved their evidence, whereas the agents of the Government are sent into the field to rummage for what they can find. The difficulty is peculiarly great where the fact to be established is the disloyalty of the claimant during the war. If this great threat against our revenues is to have no other check certainly Congress should supply the Department of Justice with appropriations sufficiently liberal to secure the best legal talent in the defense of these claims and to pursue its vague search for evidence effectively.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The postal revenues have increased during the last year nearly $5,000,000. The deficit for the year ending June 30, 1892, is $848,311 less than the deficiency of the preceding year. The deficiency of the present fiscal year, it is estimated, will be reduced to $[illegible],552,428, which will not only be extinguished during the next fiscal year, but a surplus of nearly one million dollars should then be shown. In these calculations the payments to be made under the contracts for ocean mail service have not been included.

There have been added 1500 new mail routes during the year, with a mileage of 8553 miles; and the total number of new miles of mail trips added during the year is nearly seventeen millions. The number of miles of mail journeys added during the last four years is about seventy-six millions, this addition being twenty-one millions of miles more than were in operation in the whole country in 1861.

The number of postoffices has been increased by 2792 during the year; and during the past four years and up to October 22 last the total increase in the number of offices has been nearly nine thousand. The number of free-delivery offices has been nearly doubled in the last four years, and the number of money-order offices more than doubled within that time.

For the three years ending June 30, 1892, the postal revenue amounted to $497,741,339, which was an increase of $52,261,153 over the revenue for the three years ending June 30, 1889, the increase during the last three years being more than three and a half times as great as the increase during the three years ending June 30, 1889.

A wholesome change of policy and one having in it much promise, as it seems to me, was begun by the law of March 3, 1891. Under this law contracts have been made by the Postmaster-General for eleven mail routes. The expenditure involved by these contracts for the next fiscal year approximates $915,123.33. As one of the results already reached 16 American steamships of an aggregate tonnage of 57,440 tons, costing $7,400,000, have been built or contracted to be built in American shipyards.

No subject, I think, more nearly touches the pride, the power and the prosperity of our country than that of the development of our mercantile marine upon the sea. If we could enter into conference with other competitors and all would agree to withhold Government aid we could perhaps take our chances with all the rest, but our great competitors have established and maintained their lines by Government subsidies until they now have practically excluded us from participation. In my opinion no choice is left to us but to pursue, moderately at least, the same lines.

OUR NAVAL PROGRESS.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits great progress in the construction of our new navy. When the present Secretary entered upon his duties only three modern steel vessels were in commission. The vessels since put in commission and to be put in commission during the winter will make a total of 19 during his administration of the Department. During the current year 10 war vessels and 2 navy tugs have been launched, and during the four years 25 vessels will have been launched. Two other large ships and a torpedo boat are under contract and the work upon them well advanced, and the four monitors are awaiting only the arrival of their armor, which has been unnecessarily delayed, or they would have been before this in commission.

Contracts have been let during this administration, under the appropriations for the increase of the Navy, including new vessels and their appurtenances, to the amount of $35,000,000, and there has been expended during the same period for labor at navy yards upon similar work 28,000,000 without the smallest scandal or charge of fraud or partiality.

It is believed that as the result of new processes in the construction of armor plate our later ships will be clothed with defensive plates of higher resisting power than are found in any war vessels afloat. We were without torpedoes. Tests have been made to ascertain the relative efficiency of different constructions, a torpedo has been adopted, and the work of construction is now being carried on successfully. We were without armor-piercing shells and without a shop instructed and equipped for the construction of them. We are now making what is believed to be a projectile superior to any before in use. A smokeless powder has been developed and a slow burning powder for guns of large calibre. A high explosive, capable of use in large shells fired from service guns, has been found, and the manufacture of gun cotton has been developed so that the question of supply is no longer in doubt.

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

The development of a naval militia, which has been organized in eight States and brought into cordial and co-operative relations with the Navy, is another important achievement. There are now enlisted in these organizations 1890 men, and they are likely to be greatly extended. I recommend such legislation and appropriations as will encourage and develop this movement.

WORK IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The work of the Interior Department, always very burdensome, has been larger than ever before during the administration of Secretary Noble. The disability pension law, the taking of the Eleventh Census, the opening of the vast areas of Indian lands to settlement, the organization of Oklahoma, and the negotiations for the cession of Indian lands furnish some of the particulars of the increased work and the results achieved testify to the ability, fidelity and industry of the head of the Department and his efficient assistants.

The work in the Indian Bureau, in the execution of the policy of recent legislation, has been largely directed to two chief purposes: First, the allotment of lands in severalty, to the Indians and the cession to the United States of the surplus lands; and, secondly, to the work of educating the Indian for his own protection in his closer contact with the white man and for the intelligent exercise of his new citizenship. I have several times been called upon to remove Indian agents appointed by me, and have done so promptly upon every sustained complaint of unfitness or misconduct. I believe, however, that the Indian service at the agencies has been improved and is now administered on the whole with a good degree of efficiency. If any legislation is possible by which the selection of Indian agents can be wholly removed from all partisan suggestions or considerations, I am sure it would be a great relief to the Executive and a great benefit to the service.

THE SUBJECT OF PENSIONS.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions, to which extended notice is given by the Secretary of the Interior in his report, will attract great attention. Judged by the aggregate amount of work done the last year has been the greatest in the history of the office. I believe that the organization of the office is efficient, and that the work has been done with fidelity. The passage of what is known as the disability bill has, as was foreseen, very largely increased the annual disbursements to the disabled veterans of the civil war. The estimate for this fiscal year was $144,956,000, and that amount was appropriated. A deficiency amounting to $10,508,631 must be provided for at this session. The estimate for pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is $165,000,000. The Commissioner of Pensions believes that if the present legislation and methods are maintained and further additions to the pension laws are not made, the maximum expenditure for pensions will be reached June 30, 1894, and will be at the highest point $188,000,000 per annum.

I adhere to the views expressed in previous messages that the care of the disabled soldiers of the war of the rebellion is a matter of national concern and duty. Perhaps no emotion cools sooner than that of gratitude, but I cannot believe that this process has yet reached a point with our people that would sustain the policy of remitting the care of these disabled veterans to the inadequate agencies provided by local laws. The parade on the 20th of September last upon the streets of this capital of sixty thousand of the surviving Union veterans of the war of the rebellion was a most touching and thrilling episode, and the rich and gracious welcome extended to them by the District of Columbia and the applause that greeted their progress from tens of thousands of people from all the States did much to revive glorious recollections of the grand review, when these men and many thousand others now in their graves were welcomed with grateful joy as victors in a struggle in which the national unity, honor and wealth were all at issue.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT WORK.

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture contains not only a most interesting statement of the progressive and valuable work done under the administration of Secretary Rusk, but many suggestions for the enlarged usefulness of this important Department. In the successful effort to break down the restrictions to the free introduction of our meat products in the countries of Europe the Secretary has been

untiring from the first, stimulating and aiding all other Government officers, at home and abroad, whose official duties enabled them to participate in the work.

The total trade in hog products with Europe in May, 1892, amounted to 83,000,000 pounds, against 43,900,000 in the same month of 1891; in June, 1892, the exports aggregated 85,700,000 pounds, against 46,500,000 pounds in the same month of the previous year; in July there was an increase of 41 per cent. and in August of 55 per cent. over the corresponding months of 1891. Over 40,000,000 pounds of inspected pork have been exported since the law was put into operation, and a comparison of the four months of May, June, July and August, 1892, with the same months of 1891, shows an increase in the number of pounds of our export of pork product of 62 per cent., and an increase in value of 66½ per cent.

The exports of dressed beef increased from 137,900,000 pounds in 1889 to 220,500,000 pounds in 1892, or about 60 per cent. During the past year there have been exported 394,677 head of live cattle as against 235,786 exported in 1889. This increased exportation has been largely promoted by the inspection authorized by law and the faithful efforts of the Secretary and his efficient subordinates to make that inspection thorough and to carefully exclude from all cargoes diseased or suspected cattle.

The requirement of the English regulations that live cattle arriving from the United States must be slaughtered at the docks had its origin in the claim that pleuro-pneumonia existed among American cattle, and that the existence of the disease could only exclusively be determined by a post-mortem inspection.

The Department of Agriculture has labored with great energy and faithfulness to extirpate this disease; and, on the 26th day of September last, a public announcement was made by the Secretary that the disease no longer existed anywhere within the United States. The value to the cattle industry of the United States of this achievement can hardly be estimated. We cannot, perhaps, at once insist that this evidence shall be accepted as satisfactory by other countries; but if the present exemption from the disease is maintained and the inspection of our cattle arriving at foreign ports, in which our own veterinarians participate, confirms it, we may justly expect that the requirement that our cattle shall be slaughtered at the docks will be revoked, as the sanitary restrictions upon our pork products have been. If our cattle can be taken alive to the interior the trade will be enormously increased.

Agricultural products constituted 78.1 per cent. of our unprecedented exports for the fiscal year which closed June 30, 1892, the total exports being $1,030,278,033, and the value of the agricultural products $733,717,676, which exceeds by more than $150,000,000 the shipment of agricultural products in any previous year.

An interesting and promising work for the benefit of the American farmer has been begun through agents of the Agricultural Department in Europe, and consists in efforts to introduce the various products of Indian corn as articles of human food. The high price of rye offered a favorable opportunity for the experiment in Germany of combining corn meal with rye to produce a cheaper bread. A fair degree of success has been attained, and some mills for grinding corn for food have been introduced. The Secretary is of the opinion that this new use of the products of corn has already stimulated exportations, and that if diligently persecuted large and important markets can presently be opened for this great American product.

It may, I think, be said without challenge that in no corresponding period has so much been done as during the last four years for the benefit of American agriculture.

NEED OF NATIONAL QUARANTINE.

The subject of quarantine regulations, inspection and control was brought suddenly to my attention by the arrival at our ports in August last of vessels infected with cholera. Quarantine regulations should be uniform at all our ports. Under the Constitution they are plainly within the exclusive Federal jurisdiction when and so far as Congress shall legislate. In my opinion the whole subject should be taken into National control and adequate power given to the Executive to protect our people against plague invasions. On the 1st of September last I approved regulations establishing a twenty-day quarantine for all vessels bringing immigrants from foreign ports. This order will be continued in force. Some loss and suffering have resulted to passengers, but a due care for the homes of the people justifies in such cases the utmost precaution. There is danger that with the coming of spring cholera will again appear, and a liberal appropriation should be made at this session to enable our quarantine and port officers to exclude the deadly plague.

We are peculiarly subject in our great ports to the spread of infectious diseases by reason of the fact that unrestricted emigration brings to us out of European cities, in the overcrowded steerages of great steamships, a large number of persons whose surroundings make them the easy victims of the plague. This consideration, as well as those affecting the political, moral, and industrial interests of our country, lead me to renew the suggestion that admission to our country and to the high privileges of its citizenship should be more restricted and more careful. We have, I think, a right and owe a duty to our own people, and especially to our working people, not only to keep out the vicious, the ignorant, the evil disturber, the pauper, and the contract laborer, but to check the too great flow of immigration now coming by further limitations.

AGAINST LYNCH LAW.

Lawlessness is not less such, but more, where it usurps the functions of the peace officer and of the courts. The frequent lynching of colored people accused of crime is without the excuse which has sometimes been urged by mobs for a failure to pursue the appointed methods for the punishment of crime, that the accused have an undue influence over courts and juries. Such acts are a reproach to the community where they occur, and so far as they can be made the subject of Federal jurisdiction the strongest repressive legislation is demanded. A public sentiment that will sustain the officers of the law in resisting mobs and in protecting accused persons in their custody should be promoted by every possible means. The officer who gives his life in the brave discharge of this duty is worthy of special honor. No lesson needs to be so urgently impressed upon our people as this, that no worthy end or cause can be promoted by lawlessness.

LAST WORDS.

This exhibit of the work of the Executive Departments is submitted to Congress and to the public in the hope that there will be found in it a due sense of responsibility and an earnest purpose to maintain the national honor and to promote the happiness and prosperity of all our people. And this brief exhibit of the growth and prosperity of the country will give us a level from which to note the increase or decadence that new legislative policies may bring to us. There is no reason why the national influence, power, and prosperity should not observe the same rate of increase that have characterized the past thirty years. We carry the great impulse and increase of these years into the future. There is no reason why in many lines of production we should not surpass all other nations as we have already done in some. There are no near frontiers to our possible development. Retrogression would be a crime.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Executive Mansion, December 6, 1892.

JOHN C. ENO, the most distinguished of the American exiles in Canada, lives comfortably in Quebec in a handsome mansion, and is frequently seen in society. He is said to be the life of the luxurious Union Club, which owes its existence in great part to his efforts, and is popular and contented. He has grown stout in recent years, his cheeks are rosy, and there is every physical evidence that existence is agreeable to him.

DEPARTMENT WORK.

The Reports of Secretaries Noble and Elkins

Work in the Department of the Interior for the Year.

The annual report of Secretary Noble, of the Interior Department, is an interesting document and covers fully and in detail the operations of the department. The volume of work accomplished during the present Administration is shown to greatly exceed that of any preceding period. This view is supported by a condensed summary preliminary to a description of the work of the several bureaus under the direction of the Secretary for the last fiscal year.

The General Land Office has worked off the vast accumulation of former years and is now on current business, greatly to the advantage of Western settlers; the Indian Bureau has made great progress in elevating the various Indian tribes, in the work of allotment of land in severalty to individual Indians, the consequent disintegration of their tribal relation, and the development of schools. Great reform has been accomplished in the purchase of Indian supplies. The Pension Office has disposed of an immense volume of work and has exceeded all former records in the number of final adjudications, both original and upon appeals, executing the beneficent laws for the soldiers of the Union. The Census Office has finished nearly all of its immense and highly scientific work, and what remains is rapidly nearing completion.

The Geological Survey has progressed greatly in its topographical survey of the States and Territories; in locating reservoirs for the irrigation of the arid lands, and in its other useful divisions. The Railroad Bureau has kept constant supervision of the condition of the road beds and appurtenances and given careful consideration to the question of the maturing debts of the subsidized railroads and the future conditions which should govern them. The Patent Office has kept up with current work, and has introduced several important reforms. The Bureau of Education has greatly extended its operations in Europe and our own country, and the distribution of the funds for agricultural colleges, a difficult problem, has been satisfactorily and efficiently handled.

Educational work among the Indians has been greatly increased and improved in efficiency. There has been an increase of over thirteen per cent. in attendance of children in the schools, the total for 1892 being 19,793 scholars.

The reservation system is being rapidly broken up, and the allotments of land in sufficient quantity to enable each Indian to have a farm, has developed a sense of individual importance and appreciation of personal power that is rapidly disintegrating the tribal relations.

Wherever it is possible the employment of Indians in preference to whites, at the agencies and in schools is being practiced, and many important positions are now filled acceptably by educated Indians.

The Patent Office in preparing an exhibit for the World's Fair which it is represented will be a very satisfactory one to the Government. The total number of applications for patents during the year was 43,945.

The volume of business handled and disposed of by the Pension Office during the past year was enormous. There were on June 30, 1892, 876,063 pensioners borne upon the rolls, being 199,998 more than were on the rolls at the close of the last fiscal year. The total amount expended for pensions during the year was $139,035,612.68, and it is estimated that the appropriation for 1893 of $144,955,000 will leave a deficiency. Some idea of the magnitude of the work can be formed from the fact that during the year 5,375,129 pieces of mail were received, and 4,316,616 pieces sent out.

The Secretary presents a bill framed to give Alaska a better government, and is very earnest in his recommendation that the condition of the Territory receive the attention of Congress.

The report also contains an account of the work up to date on the Nicaragua Canal. The Secretary expresses the opinion that this enterprise is of the utmost importance to the welfare of the country in either peace or war, and should have the favorable recognition of Congress.

Secretary Elkins's Report.

The annual report of the Secretary of War has been made public. Secretary Elkins expresses gratification in being able to say that the Army has maintained throughout the year its high standard of discipline and efficiency. Since the present organization of our infantry was adopted many changes have taken place in the art of war, resulting, among other things, in a material modification of the form of infantry regiments. Our stationary condition in this respect has left us with an obsolete organization, the defects of which render immediate action in organizing the three-battalion formations for infantry regiments. The Secretary recommends the revival of the rank of Lieutenant-General as a permanent grade.

Enlistments during the year have been of an improved class of men, the standard of qualification having been raised. The Secretary thinks the Army, under favorable conditions, should be one of the most desirable trades of youth. It is recommended that the pay of all non-commissioned grades be increased, making promotion thereto the object of legitimate ambition, thereby inducing the enlistment of the very best material to compete for promotion to those grades.

The announcement is made that our Indian wars are nearly ended, and the necessity for massing troops no longer exists. Seventy per cent. is now located west of the Mississippi River. New military posts are recommended in Montana, Arkansas and New Mexico. The presence of regular troops in these States would familiarize the people with the Army, lead them to better understand its operations and, it is believed, foster a kindlier interest in it.

The West Point Academy shows marked advancement. Its capacity is not overtaxed. Vacancies in the list of cadets constantly exist, which it is important should be kept full. It is recommended that the President be given authority to appoint ten cadets-at-large each year.

The artillery, infantry, engineer and cavalry schools have proved successful experiments. The only serious obstacle to the rapid development of the schools to their full limit of usefulness arises from a want of funds to conduct the exclusively scholastic work.

The importance of maintaining and improving the militia of the several States is generally admitted. The National Guard is the reserve force of the Army. Attention is invited to the necessary appropriations for arming and equipping this reserve force. In 1808 the appropriations for the militia of the States was $200,000. The highly improved arms and equipments of the present day cost more than treble what they did eighty-four years. An appropriation of at least one million dollars for this purpose is recommended.

The Indian soldiers are doing excellent service, showing remarkable aptitude for military duty.

He estimates that the total expenditure of his department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, will be $48,354,679.72, against $61,318,970.59 in 1893 and $56,332,931.24 for the present year.

W. F. SWIM, of Winston, N. C., has come into the possession of the left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit, that popular talisman of good luck, and expects to make a gift of it to President-elect Cleveland. A local jeweler has put a gold band and a ring on the foot so that it may be worn as a watch charm.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Senate.

THE SENATE was called to order at noon by Vice-President Morton. Chaplain Butler opened the proceedings with prayer. The credentials of Mr Proctor, of Vermont, for Mr Edmunds's unexpired term and for a new term from the 4th of March next were presented and the oath of office was administered to Mr. Proctor. The usual resolutions directing the secretary to notify the house of Representatives of the Senate being in session, and the appointment of a committee to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might desire to make, were agreed to and the Senate then took a recess. On reassembling the committee appointed to wait on the President reported that the President would send his message to Congress tomorrow. The Senate then adjourned.

2ND DAY.—After the reading of the President's message Mr. Frye introduced a bill which smacked strongly of retaliation against Canada in the matter of bonded railroad shipments, and Mr. Hale introduced a bill to increase the naval establishment and it was referred to the committee on naval affairs. After a 10 minutes executive session the Senate at 2.45 adjourned.

3rd Day.—The bill conveying to the State of Kansas a portion of Fort Hayes military reservation as a site for a soldiers home was called up. Mr. Baker offered as a substitute an amendment conveying the entire reservation to the State of Kansas, the fee, however, to remain in the United States. This was agreed to, but the House refused to order the previous question on the third reading of the bill. The Senate bill terminating the reduction of the members of the Engineer Corps of the navy was the next bill called up. After debate it was passed. Mr. Holman moved to reconsider, and Mr. Herbert moved to lay the motion on the table. Pending action the consideration hour expired, and the bill went over. The Senate bill providing for the public printing and binding and for the distribution of public documents were taken up. The reading of the bill consumed a long time. Pending action on the bill the House adjourned.

House.

SPEAKER CRISP'S gavel fell at noon in the House, and order at once followed those solemn and confusion. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Milburn. Two hundred and twenty-four members having responded to their names, the Clerk was directed to inform the Senate that a quorum had appeared and that the House was ready to proceed to business. A committee was appointed to join a committee of the Senate to announce to the President that both Houses of Congress were in session and ready to receive any communication he saw fit to make. Credentials of members elected to fill vacancies were presented and the new members took the oath of office. Mr. Hooker introduced a bill to change the time of the meeting of Congress to the first Monday in March after election. Referred. After a report had been received to the effect that the President would communicate with Congress, Mr. English, of New Jersey, announced the death of his colleague, Hon. J. J. McDonald, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the diceased the House adjourned.

2D DAY.—The session in the House was very quiet and one almost devoid of interest, aside from the message of President Harrison. After the introduction of a bill providing for a national quarantine the annual message was received. Its reading, as is the rule, attracted little attention. Immediately after the message was read the House adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late John G. Warwick, of Ohio.

3rd. Day.—A message was received from President Harrison regarding the agreement between the United States and Great Britain about naval forces on the Great Lakes. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Numerous petitions for and against the passage of the Anti-opt on bill were presented and referred. Reagor Hill introduced a bill to repeal the act of July 14, 1890, directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon. It was referred to the Committee on Finance. A joint resolution introduced on Tuesday for the appointment of a commission to conferred with the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory with a view of making such arrangements as will induce them to take homesteads in severalty and to sell the remainder of their land to the United States, was taken up and Mr. Vest proceeded to address the Senate in explanation and advocacy of it. Senators Platt, Berry and Butler intimated their intention to debate the joint resolution, and it went over without action. The Senate then adjourned.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

A DESPATCH from the City of Mexico says that 18 miners have been killed by a cave-in at the Borda Mine, at Pacauca.

THOS. CAHOE was probably fatally injured at Hillam, York county, Penn., of the premature explosion of a dynamite blast.

WHILE oiling machinery in a saw mill at Hazleton, Penna., Andrew Moretz fell against a circular saw and was cut to pieces.

MRS WM. THOMPSON, an aged paralytic, of Eufaula, Alabama, was burned to death. Her clothing caught fire and she was unable to move.

WM. POLESKI, aged 9 years, of Blackwood Penna., was drowned by the breaking of the ice on a reservoir, upon which he had been playing.

A FREIGHT wreck occurred on the Queen and Crescent Railroad near Laurel, Mississippi, in which a negro tramp was killed and two trainmen were badly injured.

WHILE Benny O'Donnell, aged 4, was playing near a locomotive at Gadsden, Alabama, his clothes were ignited from a piece of burning waste, and he was burned to death.

LEWIS NASH, an employe of the Etna Mills at Newcastle, Penna., was seriously scalded by the explosion of a steam pipe. The accident caused a panic among the 200 employes of the mills.

A FIRE has been burning in the mine of the Milport Coal Company at Massillon, Ohio, for over a week. The company has fought it without intermission, with every appliance available, but without success.

THE store of Graham & Snyder and the dwellings of W. W. Graham, of Winters town, York county, Penna., were destroyed by an incendiary fire. This is the second time within a year that Mr. Graham has been burned out.

AN east bound freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad ran into the rear of another freight at Glen Loch, Pa. The rear engine and several cars were wrecked. A west bound train crashed into the wreck and the engine was thrown over an embankment and several additional cars were wrecked. Engineer Frederick Miller was severely injured about the legs. The tracks were blocked for five hours.

MEYER GREENBURG, 10 years of age, died in a dentist's chair in New York. After having a tooth extracted blood gushed from his mouth in such quantities that he fainted from its loss. Two physicians were summoned, but they could do nothing, and the boy bled to death in twenty minutes after the tooth was taken out. The Coroner's investigation showed that the boy had long been a subject to hemorrhages of gums, and that the dentist was not acquainted with that fact.

JAMES PAYN, the noted novelist and editor, is probably the worst penman in the British Kingdom. A letter from him is nothing more than an interesting study in hieroglyphics.

DR. J. C. HEPBURN and wife are in San Francisco after thirty three years of missionary work in Japan. Mrs. Hepburn was the first white woman to enter that country.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

THE Lancaster County Tobacco Growers Association listened to an address on the subject of the need of experimental farms for tobacco in the county.

JUDGE STOWE, of Allegheny, in charging the Grand Jury at the opening of the December term of the Criminal Court, called attention to the lawlessness, disorder and Anarchistic spirit which seemed to be prevalent in the county.

SAFE robbers broke open and robbed the safes of four business houses in Newville, Cumberland County.

MISSOURI KUTZLER, of Easton, aged 50 years, and a veteran of the late war, committed suicide by shooting himself.

JOHN WETTICK, of Hazleton the man who robbed the Putlessny boarding house and tried to kill Mrs. Putlessny, was remanded for trial and to await the result of his victim's injuries.

BY an explosion of powder in the home of J. M. Bradley, of Scottdale, with which one of his sons was playing, two of the children were so badly burned that they will die.

THOMAS MORAN, a walking boss, and John Washington, a section hand at Pittston, were killed while examining a blast that had failed to explode.

EDWARD K. ARNEY, Chief Burgess of Carlisle, is missing and is said to be financially involved.

ARRANGEMENTS have been concluded for ex-Governor Hoyt's funeral. Adjutant General Greenland has issued an order to the National Guard regarding proper mark of mourning.

THE funeral of the late Judge John F. Connolly at Scranton was the largest ever seen in the county.

THE crusade against Pittsburg's disorderly houses is temporarily off owing to bad blood between the Mayor and Chief of Police.

RESIDENTS near the Honeybrook mine near Hazleton were excited by a cave-in of five acres of ground over the mine.

INTERMENT of the remains of the late Rev. Dr. John W. Scott was made at Washington.

MEMBERS of the bar of four counties have asked Governor Pattison to appoint Hon. A. S. Lands to the bench in the Twenty-fourth District.

WM. WEIHE denies emphatically that he will be a candidate for the presidency of the American Federation of Labor.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.

FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$ 4 75	@ $ 5 00
High Grade Extra	4 00	4 30
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	74¼	74¾
CORN—No. 2 White	46	46½
Yellow	48	48¼
Ear Yellow per bri	2 60	2 75
OATS—Southern & Penn.	37	42
Western White	38	42
Mixed	37	38½
RYE—No. 2	19	19½
HAY—Choice Timothy	15 50	16 00
Good to Prime	14 50	15 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	10 50	11 00
Wheat Blocks	6 00	7 00
Oat Blocks	8 00	8 50

CANNED GOODS.

TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$ 90	@ $ 95
No. 2	70	72½
PEAS—Standards	1 20	1 40
Seconds		85
CORN—Dry Pack		1 10
Moist		1 00

HIDES.

CITY STEERS	$ 8	@ $ 8½
City Cows	4½	4¾
Southern No. 2	6¾	7

POTATOES & VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 80	@ $ 85
Va. Yellow	2 25	3 00
Yams	1 75	2 00
ONIONS	80	90

PROVISIONS.

HOGS PRODUCTS—shds.	$ 8	@ $ 8½
Clear ribsides	8	9
Bacon sides		10
Hams	11¾	12¼
Mess Pork, per bar		16 00
LARD—Crude		9¾
Best refined		11

BUTTER.

BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 30	@ $ 31
Under fine	26	28
Roll	28	29

CHEESE.

CHEESE—N.Y. Factory	$ 11½	@ $ 12
N. Y. flats	12	12¼
Skim Cheese	7	9

EGGS.

EGGS—State	$ 28	@ $ 29
North Carolina	25	26

POULTRY.

CHICKENS—Hens	$ 9	@ $ 10
Turkeys	10	11
Ducks, per lb	9	10

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—Md. Infer's.	$ 1 50	@ $ 1 50
Sound common	3 00	4 00
Middling	6 00	8 00
Fancy	12 00	13 00

LIVE STOCK.

BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 4 50	@ $ 4 75
Good to Fair	4 00	4 25
SHEEP	3 00	4 25
Hogs	5 75	6 25

FURS AND SKINS.

MUSKRAT	$ 10	@ $ 11
Raccoon	40	45
Red Fox	—	1 00
Skunk Black	—	80
Opossum	22	23
Mink	—	80
Otter	—	6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 15 @ $ 4 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	77½ 78¼
RYE—Western	54 58
CORN—No. 2	50 56½
OATS—No. 2	26 28
BUTTER—State	30 31
EGGS—State	29 30
CHEESE—State	8¾ 11

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60 @ $ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	74½ 74¾
CORN—No. 3	49¼ 49⅝
OATS—No 2	38 38½
BUTTER—State	31 31
EGGS—Penn. fst	29 30

EMILE ZOLA is now paid for the right to publish his novels serially, at the rate of three cents a word. That beats Alexander Dumas's seven cents a line.

WANTED, GOOD ROADS.

Every Bicyclist a Critic of the Highway He Traverses.

Lovers of the wheel will be pleased to find Professor Shaler, of Harvard, declaring in the Atlantic Monthly that "in its social importance the bicycle deserves to rank next to the railway and the telegraph among the inventions of our waning century." General Miles has recently assigned to the bicycle a high military value, not only for courier service, but for the transportation of bodies of troops. But Professor Shaler's appreciation of its uses is still higher and more comprehensive. One of the special services performed by the wheelmen is to create an interest in the bettering of the public roads. "Every cyclist becomes a critic of the highway he traverses." And since the bicycles in use are now, as Professor Shaler says, "probably to be reckoned by the million," he ascribes the recent remarkable growth of interest in the improvement of highways largely to their introduction.

It is ordinarily true that a measure of the progress of a modern country is found in the condition of its roads. That tells the story of trade as well as of neighborly communication. Yet judged by that standard America is not very high among the civilized countries. In her case, however, there are exceptional conditions, including especially the rapidity with which settlement has spread, the search for new homes going on before the occupied regions had been developed. It chanced, also, as Professor Shaler points out, that the introduction of railways came, half a century ago, just about the time that the importance of making good wagon roads had been fully appreciated, and public interest and attention were diverted to the new means of transportation. Steam railways have since been supplemented by horse cars, and they in turn by electric cars; but now there is a return of public interest to the common roads. The church, the town meeting, the social festivities of neighbors and families are all interested in this new movement, for, as Professor Shaler rather quaintly puts it, "where the roads are bad all the duties of the citizen and the social being are most imperfectly done."

Perhaps the best way to reconcile communities to the great cost involved at the outset in establishing a perfect system of roads is to get into their minds the conception that every bad road exacts a tax on the wagoner in time, in labor, or in wear or injury to the team. This imposition may be slight, but it is constant, day in and day out; and if properly reckoned it will be found to amount to far more annually, as a roadway tax, than the interest on the money needed for building a proper road and keeping it in repair. Another point insisted on by Professor Shaler is the need of abandoning the old tendency of roadmasters to take the straightest course from one point to another, up hill and down, rather than choose a level but circuitous route. Here, also, a simple calculation of the extra strain on the horses, the extra wear on the vehicle, and the increased cost of keeping hilly roads in repair, will show that, except under special circumstances, such roads should be avoided. Still another important matter is the character of the roadbed, the materials for which ought to be selected with a view to the underlying soil, and the effect of frosts and rains upon it. Then a common fault in American roads is that of making them too wide, with the result of having a fringe of arable land going to waste in weeds, and too broad a road to maintain properly. But in this matter the length of axles common in any region must be considered. Professor Shaler thinks that farm vehicles in most parts of this country are now tending toward shorter axles.

Much of the trouble with America roads is ascribed to the absurd narrowness of the tire on wagon wheels, a relic of the days of high-priced iron. This narrow rim is very hard on the average road when heavy loads are carried. But, accepting this peculiarity of the tires, a fundamental rule in road construction should be to keep the substances which form the bed firmly in place. This need is shown by the shearing strain on a road floored with gravel. In cities blocks of stone or asphalt can be laid, but not in country districts on account of the cost, and the best ordinary substitute for the country is angular bits of stone so driven together on the macadam principle that they will not be moved by the pressure of wheels.

It is interesting to learn that the Lawrence Scientific School, of Harvard University, considers this subject of so much importance that it has engaged an instructor for teaching exclusively the art of road construction. It is thought that good results would follow from similar attention to the subject in the leading engineering schools through the country. A convention was recently held to organize a National League for the improvement of country roads. Indeed, everywhere the subject appears to be attracting attention. The Interior department concludes that one method of developing the Indian reservations will be to open good roads on them, so as to help the red men who are trying to be farmers. If half the study and energy that have been devoted to the development of American railroads are applied to the improvement of the country highways there will be a wonderful transformation in the latter before the end of this century.

HOW PEOPLE USED TO LIVE.

Wages and the Cost of Living in This Country 100 Years Ago.

The Department of Agriculture is about to publish an interesting report, comparing the cost of living early in this century with what it is now. It exhibits vividly the contrasts between the poverty of primitive agriculture and the progress in civilization and wealth resulting from high development of all the possibilities of land and labor in rural and industrial arts and industries. The small wages paid in those days are as surprising as the low prices of commodities of all sorts.

Game was abundant early in the century and therefore cheap. Venison cost 3 1-8 cents a pound. Bear meat was very slightly higher. Pigeons were in extraordinary abundance, selling at a little more than a cent apiece. Elderly readers will remember the flights of flocks of pigeons which darkened the skies even as late as fifty years ago. Shad were very cheap, costing only 4 cents each. Owing to the plentiful supply of game tanned skins were low in price. A deer skin fetched about $1.17, while a bear skin was worth from $1 to $2. Milk sold for 2 cents a quart and butter for 13 cents a pound. Apples from 12 1-2 to 25 cents a bushel, but by 1823 they had reached 50 cents.

Farm wages were only about one-third of what they are now, ranging from 33 cents to 50 cents a day. From $4 to $5 a month was the usual compensation of well-grown lads. One hundred years ago the remuneration of a boy for doing "chores," such as cutting wood and foddering horses, for one year, was ordinarily $5. The use of a pair of oxen for a day cost 25 cents, while the use of a cow for one year cost $3. It cost 60 cents to make a pair of shoes. The price of a pair of moccasins was 27 cents. Board was only $1 a week.

That was the day of individual and isolated effort, antedating the era of aggregation in factories, classification and division of labor and invention of labor-saving processes and appliances. Prices of farm products fluctuated greatly, according to local scarcity, which could not be mitigated by distribution from the regions of plenty. If there were big crops they could not be sold; if partial failures there was nothing to sell. Every locality, in its industries and products, existed for and by itself, having no relation with other communities; therefore the surplus production of each farm was small, the inducement to produce being wanting, and there was very little money to produce anything more than the bare necessaries. The industrious family had an abundance of everything it could grow, such clothing as the loom of the household could produce, such furniture as could be made on the place or in the neighborhood, and little else.—[Washington Star.

Gladstone's Amazing Tirelessness.

It is in his tirelessness, according to a writer in the Illustrated Magazine, that Gladstone habitually amazes those who come in contact with him. Ordinary men of half his age, having spent themselves in oratorical effort, are glad to benefit by a brief period of seclusion and rest. Mr. Gladstone, like all great workers, finds recreation in change of employment. One night at the beginning of last session he had before the dinner hour delivered an important and critical speech which compelled the admiration of the House of Commons. It was one of those—of late not infrequent—crises in which he has, to borrow an episcopal simile, endeavored to walk on both sides of the road at the same time. Ministers were attacked on a question of policy from below the gangway on the opposition side. Mr Gladstone believed the attack was undeserved and impolitic. The task he had set himself on interposing in debate was to justify ministers without affronting an important section of his own party. This he did with a skill, a dexterity and an exact niceness of proportion that won the applause of both sides. His speech, exceeding an hour in the delivery, was concluded at 7.30 o'clock, and the most natural thing expected in such circumstance from a gentleman over eighty was that he would straightway drive home, dispose of a judiciously selected meal and go early to bed.

What actually happened was that half an hour later, punctual to the appointed time, Mr. Gladstone turned up to keep a dinner engagement, having in the meantime changed his dress and driven some distance. Throughout the dinner he talked as freshly and as brilliantly as if he had spent the afternoon lolling on the lawn at Dollis Hill and had leisurely made his way into town. Nor was this all. The clergy discipline bill stood on the orders and might or might not be reached before the house rose. The strong probability, realized in the event was that it would not. But Mr. Gladstone, much interested in the question, would not miss the opportunity to take part in the debate and returned to the house at 11 o'clock, prepared to contribute a second important speech to the proceedings of the sitting.

Use Electricity Exclusively.

There is a shop in New York city 350 feet long and fifty-five feet wide, where all the machines are driven by electric motors. The tools are all large, and include a fifteen-foot boring mill, a ten-foot planer, two eighteen-inch slotting machines, a seventy-two inch lathe and a number of portable drills. The current for the motors is supplied by two forty horse-power dynamos driven by belts from a 100 horse-power vertical engine. The majority of the motors are of ten horse-power, but there is one of five horse-power on a horizontal drill and several of 2½ horse-power on the portable drill. The current for each motor can be regulated by a resistance coil so that the motor will pick up its load gradually, increasing its power as the load is increased. The planers required special attention on account of the reciprocating motion of the bed. These planers return about three times as fast as the cutting stroke, and it was soon found that at each reverse the power required ran from 15 to 18 horse-power, the momentum of the armature alone not being sufficient to carry it over without noticeably reducing the speed of the motor. Accordingly a fly-wheel was placed on the motor shaft to store up energy like the fly-wheel of a steam engine and give it out when the reverse takes place. The machines are all started by means of a switch placed handy to the machinist, and no current is used except by the tools actually running. The shop has only been in operation a few weeks, but in this time it is reported that the system has shown an economy of seven per cent. over shafting.—[Boston Transcript.

The Lowest Rocks.

Granite is the lowest rock in the earth's crust. It is the bed rock of the world. It shows no evidence of animal or vegetable life. It is from two to ten inches as thick as the united thickness of all the other rocks. It is the parent rock from which all other rocks have been either directly or indirectly derived.—[New York Journal.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. DEC. 15.

RACKET STORE NEWS.

When U Visit Bellefonte

One of the places U should go to C is

THE RACKET

It is always an interesting store, and differs as much from any in the town or county of day and night. In a word it is a modern store—business is done on the American plan—one price and that the lowest. The assortment is immense. The room including the basement and balcony addition, is 195 feet long, and is as full of goods as a little red wagon.

KOM TO C US.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.

PERSONAL.

——Chas. Kurtz, of the *Centre Democrat*, spent Sunday at his home.

——Mr. John Weaver, of near Spring Mills, gave the REPORTER a call on Monday.

——Prof. D. M. Wolf, of Spring Mills, was a prominent visitor in town on Saturday.

——Cal. Harper, of Bellefonte, has been visible on our streets at various times during the past week.

——Mr. Henry Rossman, undertaker of Tusseyville, was a pleasant caller at this office on Tuesday morning.

——Howard Homan has suffered severely for several days past from a bealing on the finger of his right hand.

——Gen. Beaver, Gen. Hastings and Col. Spangler are putting most of their time of late, at their Cambria county coal operations.

——That jolly, wholesouled gentleman from Millheim, Cyrus Brumgord, was in town on Monday shaking hands with his many friends.

——Cyrus Luse has been appointed night police officer for Tyrone. Cyrus is from this neighborhood and will make an efficient policeman.

——Miss Jennie Kreamer departed on Saturday for Lock Haven, on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Della Brumgard. She will remain several weeks.

——Mrs. Samuel Barr, who had been visiting friends in this vicinity for the past several weeks, returned to her home in Tyrone on Saturday.

——D. J. Meyer left Monday morning on a trip through the eastern part of the state, with a view to establishing agencies for the sale of the Centre Hall cornplanter.

——Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Shadle, of Williamsport, arrived on Saturday, for a several days' visit with Mrs. Shadle's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bitner, west of town.

——S. D. Musser, for a number of years engaged in the hardware business at Millheim, expects to become a citizen of Scranton, Pa., where he has opened a ware room for the sale of pianos and organs.

——There is some rumor of Cyrus Goss becoming landlord of the Brockerhoff house, Bellefonte, next spring. The hotel will be vacated by the present landlord Mr. Brandon, who will take charge of a new hotel in the town of Spangler, Pa.

——Julian Fleming will travel on the road the next several months for Huyett, Meyer & Boozer, establishing agencies for the cornplanter. He left Monday morning for a trip down through Virginia and parts of the south.

——Ex-commissioner John D. Decker gave the REPORTER a call. Being an old hunter he informed us that hunters have poor luck this season, and thinks the deer have been driven out of our mountains by parties using dogs.

——Hon. John A. Woodward, of the Board of Managers of the World's Fair, was a notable arrival in Centre Hall on Saturday morning. Mr. Woodward's mission was in the interest of holding a Farmers' Institute at Centre Hall, and the project was favored by most of our fair-minded citizens.

Lively Business.

Huyett, Meyer & Boozer have put more real life into the Centre Hall foundry and implement shops than under any previous management, and glad we are to see every evidence of success in store for them.

Mercantile Appraiser.

Frank Hess, of Philipsburg, has been appointed mercantile appraiser. This is a good appointment, and well deserved.

——Go to the Philad. Branch, and you will receive clothing that are unequaled in quality and price. Satisfaction always guaranteed.

AGR. INSTITUTE

INSTITUTES TO BE HELD IN DIFFERENT COUNTIES.

Rebersburg and Centre Hall Fixed Upon for Holding the Institutes of Centre County.

The state board of agriculture is arranging for the annual institutes in the different counties, and contemplate holding two institutes in our county.

Mr. John A. Woodward, the member of the board for Centre, has fixed upon Rebersburg and Centre Hall, for holding two institutes, and for this purpose visited the places last Saturday, to confer with the citizens. The institutes are likely to be fixed upon for the second or third week in January, and are intended for the benefit of farmers and all who take an interest in agricultural advancement. Able speakers from abroad, along with local talent, will discuss interesting topics relating to the science of agriculture, and the sessions are always found very interesting to all. We will give further particulars hereafter, dates, &c.

Farmers' Institute at Centre Hall.

The state board of agriculture having authorized the holding of a Farmers' Institute at Centre Hall and Rebersburg, and as Rebersburg has fixed upon January 25th and 26th, next for their Institute, it seems likely the next two days, January 27th and 28th, will be most suitable for the Institute here, as it can be done with less expense, the speakers attending the two the same week, the traveling expenses will fall one-half to each place, and is paid out of the funds of the state board of agriculture. The program will be published in due time.

Death of Mr. M. L. eltzel.

At Lewistown Junction, December 6th, 1892, Martin L. Leitzell, in the sixty-first year of his age. Interment on Friday in the Lutheran cemetery.

Mr. Leitzell was a native of Aaronsburg, which town he left when about eighteen years old. He at one time kept a hotel at Milroy; carried on the mercantile business at Sinking Creek, in Potter township, this county, and afterwards became landlord of the Potters Mills hotel. The last twelve years of his life he suffered from rheumatism, and could not move around without crutches.

Improvements.

Hrward Homan is building an addition to the rear of his dwelling and wants more room to spread himself.

John Lee is putting the finishing touches on his new residence on East Church street, and when through he will have one of the coziest and most comfortable dwellings in town.

John Krumbine is pushing the rebuilding of his dwelling, and will soon have it completed.

His Idea of an Editor.

Here is a juvenile conception of an editorial responsibility as set forth in a boy's composition: The editor is one of the happiest individuals in the world. He can go to any circus in the afternoon and evening without paying a penny; also to inquests and hangings; has a free ticket to theaters, gets wedding cake sent to him, and sometimes gets a licking, but not often for he can take things back in the next issue, which he generally does.

A New Departure.

A Lock Haven preacher announces that on Sunday evening, December 18, he will preach the obituary of a non-church goer. In other words, he proposes to tell what a minister should say when called upon to preach the funeral sermon of a man who never attended church.

Silver Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Boal having enjoyed a quarter of a century of connubial felicity, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage at their home west of Centre Hall, on Saturday evening, December 24th, at five o'clock p. m., and have invited many friends to make merry with them.

Destroyed by Fire.

A large bank barn belonging to Jacob Felkner, of near Adamsburg, was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the 29th with all the grain, hay and some machinery. The live stock was saved. No cause for the fire could be given.

Offers $300 Reward.

Burgess A. C. Mingle, of Bellefonte, on authority of the council, has offered a reward of $300 for the detection and conviction of the miscreant who has caused the recent incendiary fires at the county seat.

Pork Scarce.

Pork is in demand hereabouts and is almost impossible to be purchased. Fewer hogs were raised than in former years.

——Nothing would make a more appreciable present to a friend than a pair of Mingle's fine shoes. When you are casting about for presents consider this for a moment.

——Wanted.—Apples, Potatoes, Hides, Lard, etc., etc.

COVERED WITH LOGS.

A Tram Car Loaded with Logs Jumps the Track.

On Monday morning, Milton Kline, employed by William Collier, on his lumbering operations near Tusseyville, had an exceedingly narrow escape from being crushed in a wreck, caused by a car on the tram road, loaded with logs jumping the track.

Kline had started in the morning from the end of the tram road leading to the mill with a heavy load of logs. The tracks were covered with snow, and the grade heavy, soon after starting the car got beyond control and ran with lightning speed down the heavy grade. The brakes were useless as the wheels slid over the track. The car jumped the track and the logs and Kline landed at the side of the track in a confused heap, with Kline at the bottom. Several men near by immediately ran to extricate him and remove the logs, and he was found in almost an insensible condition. Kline was taken to his home where he is now recovering from a terribly bruised body and head. No bones were broken, but it is thought he sustained internal injuries. It was a miracle that he escaped with his life. The logs in their flight struck a tree and broke the force of the fall or he would have been instantly killed.

General Change of Schedule.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that on and after Sunday, Dec. 18, 1892, the following changes will be made in Passenger Train schedule.

Sea Shore Express, No. 14, will leave Montandon daily except Sunday at 9.18 a. m., instead of 9.23 a. m.

Train now known as No. 21 will be changed to No. 13, leaving Philadelphia daily except Sunday at 4.35 p. m. arriving at Montandon 9.45 p. m.

A new Sunday train to be known as train 21, will leave Philadelphia at 2.30 p. m., arrive at Montandon at 7.33 p. m.

A new Parlor Car Service will also be established leaving Philadelphia for Williamsport on train 13, 4.35 p. m. returning on train 14, Williamsport to Philadelphia 8.15 a. m.

Trains will leave Centre Hall for Bellefonte, 8.06 a. m., and 4.01 p. m. For Lewisburg, 7.06 a. m., and 3.01 p. m.

To Fill the Vacancy.

Members of the bar of all parties in Blair, Huntingdon, Centre and Cambria counties have very generally signed a petition to the governor, asking the appointment of Augustus S. Landis, of Hollidaysburg, to the Blair county common pleas bench in place of Judge Dean, who, having been elected a judge of the supreme court, will send his resignation to the governor this week to take effect on January 1st.

Millheim Elated Over the Railroad.

Millheim now has its survey run for a railroad to Coburn. Next push will be to furnish the money—then there will be no trouble about putting down a track and having the P. R. R. to put on some rolling stock, and run right into Millheim. By that time, if not before, Brushvalley will become excited and want the road extended to Rebersburg.

Goes to Montana.

The Millheim *Journal* says: Chief Burgess H. C. Musser has concluded to leave Millheim by the first of next month to emigrate as far west as Montana, where he and his brother, M. O. Musser, expect to embark in the mercantile business, with headquarters at Livingston, a new town of about 2800 population.

Destitution at Homestead.

Destitution has set in at Homestead, resulting from the strike. Seventy-five cases have been reported to the relief committee. Should a severe spell of winter set in the number would be greatly increased. Contributions are coming in, but not fast enough to relieve the suffering.

A Peculiar Hog Foot.

Hanging in Cyrus Brumgard's meat market at Millheim is a curiosity in the shape of a pigs foot with a homely claw resembling that of a large bird, growing out where the hoof is split. The claw has a length of about two and a half inches and has attracted considerable attention.

Sold a Strip.

The trustees of the Lutheran church of Centre Hall have sold the vacant portion of the lot in the rear of the church to Gen. Beaver and Judge Furst, who own the adjoining lot, for $78.

Good Position.

Reuben Spangler, our whilome townsman, now has a good paying position as book-keeper for the improvement company at Hastings.

We'll Jubilate Too.

When Millheim gets the iron horse, there'll be a big jubilee. Well, we'll all be there.

——The holidays are a season of happiness and good cheer, and a recipient of a pair of Mingle's fine shoes would have occasion to feel thus all the year round.

Farmers' Institute.

A meeting was held in Rebersburg, Pa., December 6th, 1892, for the purpose of holding a Farmers' Institute at that place during the coming winter. The meeting was addressed by Hon. John A. Woodward. A committee of twenty-five was appointed to meet on Monday evening, December 12th, 1892, and elect a president, secretary and treasurer and an executive committee. The committee met in the office of W. J. Carlin, and elected the following officers: President, R. D. Bierly; Secretary, W. J. Carlin; Treasurer, J. R. Brumgart. The executive committee consists of the following persons: The President, Secretary, Treasurer, and T. E. Royer, H. H. Miller, D. D. Royer, and John W. Ziegler. A. N. Corman was appointed a committee on music with power to add to his committee. The committee decided to hold said Institute the latter part of January, 1893. The following persons were appointed as a committee to solicit attendance from Millheim borough, Gregg, Penn, and Haines townships: D. L. Zerby, Christ Alexander, George Bower, Adam Bowersox, Adam Bartges, John Overdorf, Jonathan Krape, James P. Coburn, John Roush, William L. Goodhart. The time for holding said Farmers' Institute will be fixed in a short time, and the public will be duly notified.

By order of the Committee.

W. J. CARLIN, Sec.

NEW COACHES.

Being Constructed at the Altoona Shops for the "Pennsy."

At the Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania railroad is now being built a new style of passenger coach that exceeds for beauty and comfort any yet constructed. The cars are vestibuled and heated by steam. The decks or elevated portions of the roof, are made much wider, adding greatly to the apparent width of the cars. The interior decorations are plain but rich, there peing no carving except a panel over the windows and the word "Pennsylvania" carved on the transoms. It is said a large number of these coaches will be built during the present winter.

Must Increase Subscriptions.

The Millheim people will have to treble their subscriptions, made thus far, to insure the wished for road, and they can do it if imbued with the right kind of railroad spirit. Superintendent Westfall has offered to give them a second hand engine, that will answer the purposes for the branch for $2000, and a combination car for $500.

A number of Millheim folks do not have much faith in getting the talked of railroad. Jim Smith, who subscribed $1000, thinks there is more gas than money about some folks.

The Earth Would Be Cheaper.

An Indianapolis man, intending to visit the World's Fair and wishing to engage a modestly furnished house for the summer months, recently applied and received the following response: "We have to rent on the south side the following: House, twenty-five feet wide, six bedrooms, $300 per month; house twenty-two feet wide, seven bedrooms, $500 per month (both of these houses can be rented for a period of five month); house, twelve rooms, $600 per month."

It Helps Make the Man.

A good, nice fitting suit of clothes puts a man on good terms with himself and the world. A man is at his best when he is well and comfortably dressed, and whether engaged in business or pleasure, he is pretty sure of being well received wherever he goes. If you want the acme of comfort, fit style and quality at the lowest figures give Lewins, at the Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte, a call.

And He Gets the Rest.

Look out for the swindler who wants to put a wire fence around your lot, free of charge, and then asks you to take an agency. By signing the contract for the agency, you generally put your name to a promissory note.

Boiler Explosion.

On Tuesday night of last week a boiler in the paper mill at Lock Haven exploded and slightly wrecked that part of the works. Two men were severely scalded by the steam, but will recover.

Is Yet to be Heard From.

The champion sausage eater has not yet been reported. We hear of a sausage made down in "alt Berks" fifty-two feet in length but have not yet heard that any one got away with it at one meal.

For Rent.

A two-story dwelling house and lot, with stable, etc., at Centre Hall station is for rent. Possession given at any time. Apply to F. Kurtz. tf

Removed to Yeagertown.

J. W. Weidensaul has left this town and flitted to Yeagertown, where he has obtained employment in a mill.

——The sugar at 4½ cents, raisins at 8 cents, and our ajax syrup at 50 cents defies competition. Try them.—G. O. Benner.

——Pork and beef wanted by C. P. Long.

HERE AND THERE

NEWS ABOUT THE TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Exhibition of Japanese Curios in Harper & Kreamer's Hall on Saturday Evening.—Othrr Happenings.

Miss R. L. Irvine, the missionary who recently returned from Japan, brought with her quite a fine array of Japanese curios, consisting of vases, lacquer and porcelain, cabinet, a temple bell, used formerly in heathen worship, swords made of Chinese money, inlaid wood work, a family of fine Japanese dolls with play house, cupboard and dishes. We are informed by Miss Irvine that some of the pieces she has in her possession required 300 years to finish from the time the clay was dug until the piece stood complete. The Ladies Aid Sosociety of the Reformed church has secured them for exhibition on next Saturday afternoon and evening in the rooms above Harper & Kreamer's store. Some one will be dressed in Japanese costume. A free lunch of coffee and cake will be given. Admission for adults, 15 cents, for children, 10 cents.

PROSPECTS FOR A RAILROAD.

A Corps of Engineers Make a Survey for a Railroad.

A corps of engineers was at Millheim, last week, making a survey for a railroad from that town to Coburn. Millheim folks have the railroad fever high now, and if their subscriptions run correspondingly high, the enterprise will, no doubt, go through. The grade being so very easy, and the distance only two and one-half miles, the expense would not near be the average. Hope Millheim will get the long wished for.

A Centre Hall Boy Married.

James Conley, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Conley, who located in Illinois over a year ago, has joined the army of Benedicts, as the following clipped from the Freeport, Illinois *Democrat*, will show. It says, "James Conley and wife, nee Fannie Stout, have taken rooms over Elson's store. They were married about four months ago and have succeeded in keeping the matter quiet." For some time James was a brakeman on a through passenger train running out of Chicago, but has quit the railroad business and has purchased a tobacco store in Freeport, and gives his entire attention to the business, and has a good trade.

A Renovo Girl's Mishaps.

The Renova *News* says, Miss Mamie Osner was the victim of a chapter of accidents the other day, which had rathe a dampening effect on her spirits. In the morning while splitting kindling a stick of wood flew up and hit her with considerable force across the right eye; then about noon she was engaged around the stove when her dress caught fire and gave her a light scorching: and finally in the evening she mounted a chair to hang a curtain and was precipitated with violence to the floor. She is now rapidly recovering from the effects of the day's happenings.

Death of Mrs. Noah Stover.

Mrs. Noah Stover, of Millheim, died on Monday night last, after a prolonged illness, of which a swelling about the throat was one of the causes. This trouble prevented her from taking nourishment, having rendered swallowing difficult, and the lady almost died of starvation. She was a daughter of Daniel Reed, deceased, of Haines township, and aged fifty-seven years. She leaves a husband and several children to mourn their loss.

Sent to Centre Hall.

Frank Bradford will shortly leave his position as agent at Poe Mills to take charge of the Centre Hall station heretofore so well attended to by Arb. Katherman who gets a higher position in the railroad office at Williamsport.

Mr. Bitner, a student with Mr. Bradford in the Poe Mills office, will take charge when Frank leaves for Centre Hall.

P. R. R. Dividends.

The distribution of the semi-annual dividend of the Pennsylvania Railroad was begun Tuesday, the women stockholders being paid. The dividend will call for nearly $4,000,000, nearly one half of which will go to European holders. It is said the Company has a bank balance sufficient to pay nearly two more semi-annual dividends after this one is paid.

New Schedule.

A new schedule goes into effect on Sunday, December 18th, which involves the change of time of all passenger trains on the Pennsylvania system. On the branch the schedule has been changed and the corrected table will appear in a future issue.

——A suit of clothes, overcoat, or other gents furnishing would make a most excellent Christmas present to a friend, and to have such an article that would prove satisfactory, you need only make your purchase of Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.

MASONIC BANQUET.

Installation of Officers Followed by a Banquet.

On Tuesday night the newly elected officers in the Masonic lodge were installed in the lodge rooms in the bank building. Mr. W. J. Fleming, A. C. Mingle and John Noll, of Bellefonte, were present and installed the officers elected.

About ten o'clock, after the installation, the lodge adjourned to Bartges' hotel where a banquet was held. About thirty plates were laid and a fine spread was served. A number of out of town members were present.

The Value of a Single Vote.

The value of a single vote has frequently been demonstrated in our politics, but never more so than at present in Kansas, where two candidates for the Legislature having an equal number of votes, they consented to draw lots for the place, and the Republican won. This gives the Republicans control of the Assembly, and probably the selection of a United States Senator.

CoversAll.

The great Columbus Blizzard Storm Coat, $10.00

The great Reciprocity Overcoat, $10.-00.

The great Protective Tariff Suit $10.-00.

The great Free Trade Suit, $10.00.

Children's suits and overcoats in endless variety.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte

Sleighing For a Day or Two.

Tuesday morning we had a snow fall of several inches, which laid long enough to give the sleighs an opportunity to scour the rust off the runners for a day or two. The roads are in excellent condition for good sleighing, and with an additional snow fall of several inches it could not be better, but there is plenty of time yet and the winter not yet fairly begun.

"Master, your best horse won't eat anything." "Give him at once three tablespoonfuls of Bull's-Head Horse and Cattle Powder in a warm mash."

——Complete stock of clothing, dry goods, notions, etc.—C. P. Long.

——A complete stock of boots and shoes can always be found at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte.

——Received a car of salt; will sell at bottom prices.—C. P. Long.

——The only place in town where you can get the Colchester rubber goods is with us. They are the best. The spading boot can't be beat. Try a pair.—G. O. Benner.

——Complete stock of Clothing, Dry Goods and Notions.—C.P. Long.

——Bed Blankets $1 per pair and upward.—C. P. Long.

——Wanted.—A quarter of good beef on subscription at this office.

——Bed blankets, $1 per pair and upwards.—C. P. Long.

——Received a new lot of ladies' coats.—C. P. Long.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Wheat	65
Rye	60
Corn	45
Oats new	30
Barley	40
Buckwheat	40

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	22
Eggs	26
Lard	7
Shoulders	9
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	60
Sides	6

HURRAH FOR SANTA CLAUS!

Christmas Opening,—
Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, Dec 10, 12, and 13.

TO ATTEMPT
To give you an idea of our lines we could not think it--too many and much of a variety.

FOR THE PRESENT,
We are busier than ever for this time of the year. Our Coat and Dress Goods sales surpass any previous efforts. Dress Goods at 10c, 12½, 14, 25, and so on, are decided bargains.

BARGAIN COUNTER
Piles of new things from a penny to 25c. Every article a bargain not to be had as low anywhere. We are sole agents in Bellefonte for the Demorest Sewing Machine.

Garmans.